
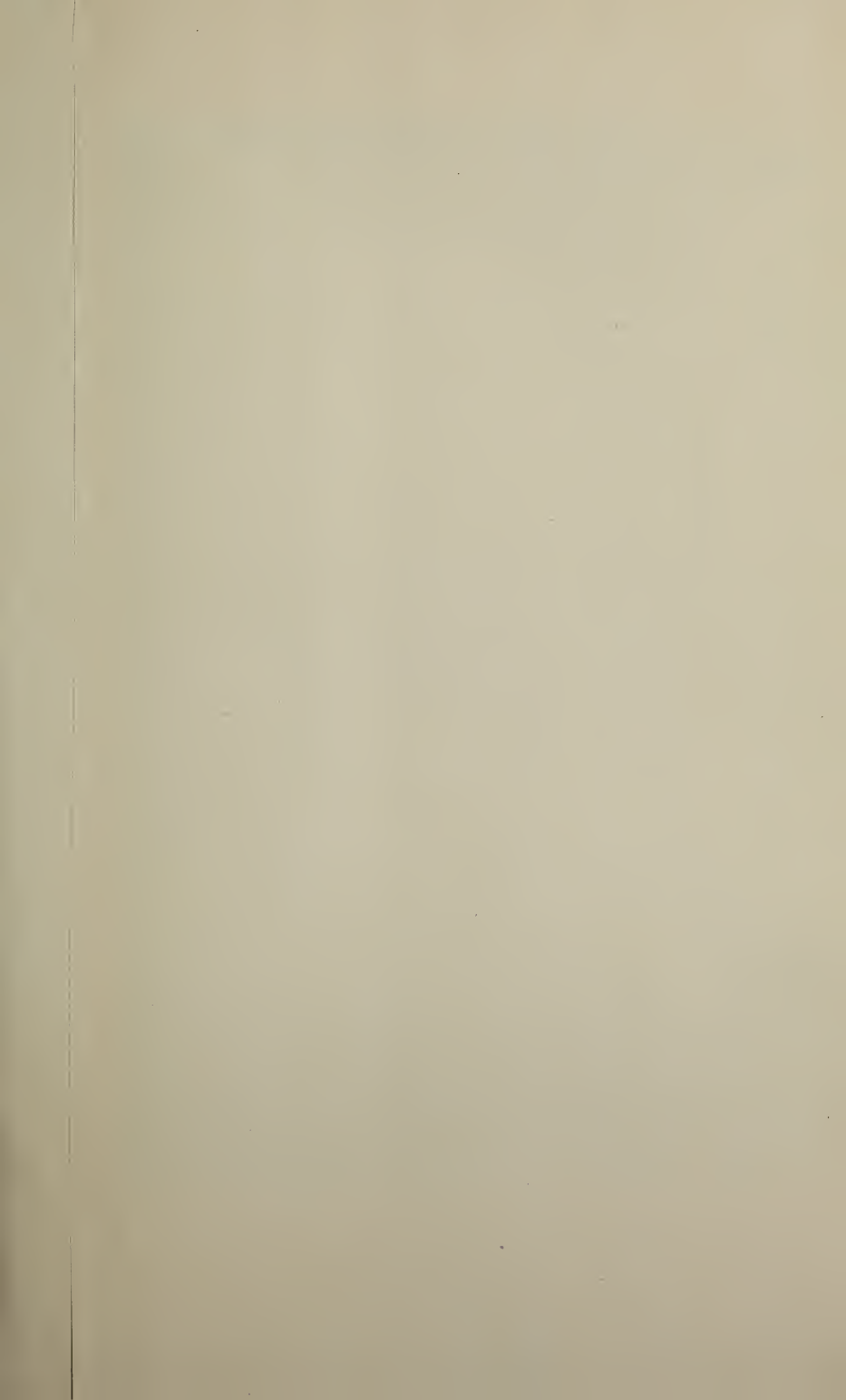




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SENATE COMMITTEE MAKING TOUR OF INSPECTION, ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL.

THE PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES OF ILLINOIS' CHARITY LAW

"To provide humane and scientific treatment and care and the highest attainable degree of individual development for the dependent wards of the state;

"To provide for delinquents such wise conditions of modern education and training as will restore the largest possible portion of them to useful citizenship;

"To promote the study of the cause of dependency and delinquency and mental, moral and physical defects, with a view to cure and ultimate prevention;

"To secure the highest attainable degree of economy in the business administration of the state institutions consistent with the objects above enumerated, and this Act, which shall be known as the code of charities of the state of Illinois, shall be liberally construed to these ends."

WHY THE QUARTERLY IS PUBLISHED

The Institution Quarterly is issued by the Department of Public Welfare of Illinois, to reflect the public charity and penal service of Illinois; to publish the results of its investigations and research in the manifold questions of care and treatment of all classes of state wards and to lead the way toward a harmonious co-operation and co-ordination of all public and private agencies throughout Illinois, which at any point touch the problems of philanthropy, charity and social betterment.

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 Illinois State Farm.....Mr. George A. Brown, Vandalia.

* Also Acting Warden Southern Illinois Penitentiary.

** Resigned January 5, 1925.

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Associate Editor, EDITH E. EDWARDS.

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EDITORIAL

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE

HONORABLE Floyd E. Thompson, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, delivered an address at the annual mid-winter banquet of the Illinois Bankers' Association held in the city of Chicago January 22, 1925. His subject was "Law Enforcement." He criticised, but in the main his criticism was constructive. He said many things. Among the declarations he made was one to the effect that it is desirable "that the definite term of imprisonment should be abolished." Illinois has an indeterminate sentence law. Under this law only the crimes of treason, kidnapping, murder and rape are fixed by the jury for a definite period and are therefore known as definite sentences. Justice Thompson's statement covers these crimes. In other words, he believes that the jury should determine only the question of guilt or innocence and that the length of term to be served should be determined by a body comprised of men who have given much time and study to the subject.

Justice Thompson further stated that he believed all sentences should be "wholly" indeterminate. That is, he believes there should be no minimum nor maximum fixed by statute, and that this body of

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trained men should be given the power to release at any time after commitment, or to continue confinement for life, if, in the opinion of the members of this body, the nature of the criminal and his attitude towards society be such that his release would be a menace. It should be said in this connection, that Justice Thompson does not advocate the abolition of the death penalty. He states that the power to impose the death penalty should remain in the jury and the court. If, however, the jury refuses to impose the death penalty, then they may pass only upon the question of guilt.

Justice Thompson's views are in line with the leading criminologists and penologists. Unquestionably the time will come when the wholly indeterminate sentence will become the law, and when it will be applied to all crimes.

It is generally conceded that the Illinois indeterminate sentence law is the best that has yet been adopted by any state. The period between the minimum and maximum is greater than in any other indeterminate sentence law. It gives the paroling authorities greater latitude. It permits them to come more nearly administering equal justice based upon the moral turpitude involved in the crime committed. It offers better opportunities for the investigation of the facts and circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime; the family history of the one under sentence, and it lends itself more easily to the assistance of trained psychologists and psychiatrists.

In New York, for example, the time between the minimum and the maximum is much shorter than in Illinois. Many of the crimes have a one year minimum and a two, three, four and five year maximum. With the exception of eleven crimes in Illinois, the maximum is not less than ten years. These crimes are: Violation of the prohibition law, with a one year minimum and a two year maximum; having burglary tools in one's possession, not less than one and not to exceed two years; conspiracy to seduce, not less than one year nor to exceed five years; conspiracy to do an illegal act, not less than one nor to exceed five years; harboring an unmarried female under eighteen, not less than one year, nor to exceed five years; receiving deposits after bank is insolvent, not less than one nor to exceed three years; attempted burglary, robbery or larceny, not less than one year nor to exceed five years; attempt to commit arson, not less than one year, nor to exceed three years, and bigamy, not less than one year nor to exceed five years.

In New York, as indicated above, the power of the paroling authorities is circumscribed by a low maximum in a very large number

of cases. This gives the paroling authority no opportunity to differentiate to any degree. For example, in Illinois a person convicted of burglary is sentenced to not less than one year, nor to exceed twenty years. If he has served a previous sentence or the moral turpitude is enhanced by the use of dangerous weapons he may be kept the maximum. If, on the other hand he is guilty of burglarizing a hen house, or some other out-building where the turpitude is not great, he may be released any time after he shall have served one year. Frequently associates involved in the same crime should be differentiated. One may be the leader and may have committed many crimes, while another may have been persuaded to "go along" and may have had no former criminal record. In such a case, the first of these should be given a long term, while the second should be shown some consideration.

Pennsylvania has an indeterminate sentence law, the minimum of which is fixed at one-half the maximum. This again does not give the paroling power sufficient leeway. Again take the case of a twenty year maximum. The convict cannot be paroled under the Pennsylvania law until he shall have served ten years. Quite often it is found that those convicted of a crime under this sentence are not criminal by nature or instinct and could be returned safely to society long before the minimum is served. All of this is determinable with a degree of certainty by a board of experts with the aid of family history and scientific advice. The result in Pennsylvania has been that the number of pardons granted in that state quadruples those granted in the state of Illinois, for the reason that very frequently it is ascertained that the minimum sentence is excessive.

In the State of Ohio the minimum is fixed by the court. That is to say, the statute fixes the maximum and the jury or trial judge fixes the minimum. Again, supposing the maximum to be twenty years,, the jury may fix the minimum at nineteen years, eleven months and twenty-nine days, as is frequently done. This too, has resulted in a large increase in the number of pardons granted in that state. This will continue to increase, inasmuch as the new law has been in effect only about two years. Another bad feature of the Ohio law is the inability to administer equal justice. For example, Warden Thompson of the Columbus penitentiary reported in a recent address that two men were received on the same day from different counties. One of these was convicted on a indictment charging him with assault to kill. The jury fixed his minimum at two years. The other was convicted on an indictment charging him with carrying concealed weapons. The jury fixed the minimum at five years. The first of these not only carried a weapon, but fired with intent to kill; the second simply had in his

possession a concealed weapon and made no attempt to use it. The first becomes parolable after he shall have served two years; the second—the one whose offense involved much less criminality—must remain in the penitentiary until he shall have served five years, before he can be considered for parole. In other words, Warden Thompson says that, as there are 114 criminal jurisdictions in the State of Ohio, they have twice the number of varieties of justice as there are varieties of Heinz pickles.

One of the great features of the Illinois indeterminate sentence and parole law is the latitude permitted in the aftercare of those admitted to parole. Mr. Will Colvin, Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles has been in this work since 1913, a period of approximately twelve years. He served on the former Board of Pardons. When the Civil Administrative code became effective July 1, 1917, he was named superintendent of pardons and paroles. It was through his work that the present parole law was evolved out of the law adopted in 1895. The entire parole law was practically re-written. He also organized and put into effect the present system of aftercare. It is safe to say that no state in the union gives the attention to the care and guidance to those on parole that is given in Illinois.

The state is divided into sixteen districts. In each district is centrally located one or more parole agents, according to the number under parole in the district. There are thirty parole agents. They devote their entire time to the work. The state has taken over practically the entire supervision of parolees. Private or religious agencies are seldom, if ever, called to assist. No parolee is released from an institution until he has been found a job, with pay commensurate with the service he is able to perform. He is advised with and assisted in rehabilitating himself in society. He is encouraged in every way possible. He is required to make monthly reports which must be submitted to his sponsor for his approval and then forwarded to the chief parole agent. This report shows what his employment has been; whether it has been regular or intermittent; the amount of money he has received; the amount of money he has been compelled to pay for his upkeep, and the amount he has been able to save. The parole agents keep in touch with all the men under them. They make a daily report upon those visited that day, giving the progress they are making and telling of the work they are doing and a monthly report covering the entire work for that period of those under his supervision.

The result of this close supervision is manifest. A recent report from the state of Iowa shows that the number of violations under the

parole laws of that state average twenty-six to the hundred. A report just published from California gives the violations at twenty-one out of each one hundred released upon parole. In Illinois, the violations during the last biennium have averaged only sixteen out of each one hundred on parole.

The long years of service of Mr. Colvin, and at least two of his associates—making a majority of the division sitting as a parole board—has given the paroling body an experience that is valuable to the state.

Justice Thompson is to be congratulated on the stand he has taken. There can be nothing more destructive to the administration of justice than a long minimum sentence. It has been proven that it fails in the very purpose for which it was enacted.

For example, the minimum in robbery while armed with a dangerous weapon is ten years. Many juries and some judges refuse to commit on this sentence. Frequently the state's attorney, in order to save the trouble and the work involved in a trial will accept pleas of guilty for a lesser offense. At a recent hearing of the parole board at one of the state institutions, there were twenty pleas of guilty to charge of larceny in cases where the real crime committed was robbery while armed with a dangerous weapon. Had the minimum been one year instead of ten years these twenty inmates would have been given the proper sentence of one year to life and the Division of Pardons and Paroles would have been afforded the opportunity of inflicting such punishment as the offenses warranted.

It is urged by those who have given the matter but little thought, and who are asking for heavy minimum sentences, that the Division of Pardons and Paroles do not impose heavy enough sentences. A survey of the last five years under the definite sentence law, compared with the last five years under the parole law, shows that the division has administered heavier sentences, in every class of crime, than was administered under the old jury system, in addition to which an additional year, at least, is required under parole. It should also be noted that the sentences imposed by the division have been based upon a more thorough knowledge of the crime and the criminal than a jury could possibly have presented to it under the rules of evidence, and that as a result justice has been more uniformly administered.

CONTINUING INVENTORY

IN the June number of the Quarterly will appear an article by Director C. H. Jenkins dealing with the question of a uniform system of accounting for the various state institutions. It will be in effect a continuing inventory. Under the proposed plan all supplies for the state institutions will pass through the hands of the storekeeper. The storekeeper will be held responsible by the managing officer and he in turn will hold the parties to whom supplies are issued responsible to him.

The new system will provide for a check back at the end of each day. The storekeeper will be enabled to ascertain at any time the exact amount of supplies of any sort on hand, the amount used on the wards, in the dormitories, or in the cell houses, the amounts in the laundries and other places, or in use.

The plan will extend to each institution. It will comprehend the farm products, dairy products, garden products, coal supply, as well as the kitchen, pantries, linen closets, etc. It will likewise cover the industries. In short, it will be a comprehensive inventory of all supplies of whatever nature.

The Departments of Public Welfare and Finance will pass emergency requisitions and authority to purchase will be given if an emergency really exists.

DEATH OF MONT E. PENIWELL

Mont E. Peniwell, one of the assistant superintendents of the division of pardons and paroles passed away in the Macon County hospital at five fifty-five o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, March third.

Mr. Peniwell was appointed assistant superintendent of pardons and paroles October 25, 1922. He was very active in the work, continuing at his post of duty until February 18, 1925, less than two weeks before his death. He spent the sixteenth, seventeenth and part of the eighteenth in the office at Springfield, considering with the other board members various matters in connection with pardon applications. On the eighteenth, because of his physical condition, he returned to his home in Decatur and was later taken to the hospital.

Mr. Peniwell, because of his experience in matters of law violation, was a valued member. Because of his geniality and consideration for others he was a general favorite among those connected with the division of pardons and paroles.

He will be greatly missed. The office force of the division of pardons and paroles attended the funeral in a body. A number of the parole agents from various parts of the state were also in attendance. Superintendent Will Colvin and assistant superintendents Charles P. Hitch, Charles S. McCall, superintendent of prisons, Elmer J. Green, now acting warden of the Southern Illinois penitentiary, at Chester, and general superintendent Ira M. Lish, of the Pontiac reformatory. Chief Parole agent, P. D. Clarkson, chief probation agent, Elmer E. Caldwell of the division, and Sherman W. Searle, assistant director of the department, attended from Springfield.

The funeral was held in the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Decatur. The funeral cortege was headed by the Goodman Military band of Decatur, consisting of thirty-five pieces. Mr. Peniwell had been a member of this organization for many years and was for a long time its business manager. The services at the grave were under the direction of Macon Lodge Number 8, A. F. and A. M.

At the conclusion of the services, and as the casket was being lowered, taps were sounded by three members of the band. There was a vast collection of beautiful floral offerings.

CHARITABLE SECTION

A PLAN FOR THE EXTRA INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF FEEBLEMINDED GIRLS

Anna Polkowski, *Senior Psychologist, Lincoln State School and Colony*

THE higher type of feeble-minded girl can be trained to work well under supervision. At the institution we have girls who can sew well, help in the kitchens, help dress, and feed the children, etc. In 1919 we had many of these girls who could work well, but who were not doing so because of being dissatisfied. Our special class for unruly girls then was very large. To some who were able to look ahead, continued residence in an institution seemed very discouraging. As a result they would become unruly and would incite other girls. Discontent resulted and behavior problems arose which were not easily coped with. A possible solution appeared when it was decided to try one of the most troublesome girls, as well as the best worker, in a downtown hospital. This girl seemed a good possibility because she had a very high intelligence quotient. (High in comparison with our average population.) She justified the belief in her ability by making good for two years and three months when she was discharged to relatives. Since there was success with a very troublesome girl, it was decided to parole others who were good workers, of our highest group in mentality, and who, considering all factors, it was felt would make good. In 1919 two girls were paroled, and the number increased until in 1924, seventy-seven were on parole. At the present date, March 12, 1925, eighty-four girls are on parole.

The plan carried out at Lincoln is as follows: Hospitals or private homes that desire a girl for housework, or similar work apply to the managing officer. He interviews the applicants and chooses the girls who are to go. Girls who are good workers at the institution and who behave well here, or who he thinks will behave well when out, are the ones who are paroled. Instructions and advice are given the prospective employer and also the patient. The salary for the girls is \$3.50 a week including board and room. If the girls are employed on a farm they are paid four dollars a week with room and board. The girls are paroled for an indefinite time, good behavior being the criterion of the length of their stay. If the employer is dissatisfied with the work or behavior of the girl he can return her. If, for any reason, the girl does not like her place she may come back. The employer comes for the girl and also returns her. The wages of the girl are put in the trust

fund to her credit. Her clothing and spending money are taken out of her account. The minimum chronological age of the girls sent out is eighteen years.

From a questionnaire sent out it is found that the girls in the hospitals work in the kitchens, clean rooms, fix up trays for patients, and work in the laundry. Each girl has her special kind of work to do. In the private home one girl does several kinds of work. Where there are children, the girls help with the housework and also help take care of the children. For recreation they go to picture shows occasionally, read or sew in their rooms. Some of the hospitals have a radio and they listen in, or else they visit with each other, if there are several girls from Lincoln at one hospital. They are allowed \$2.50 to five dollars a month for spending money, depending on the needs of the individual. They may buy what clothes they need, and their employers advise them in this matter. A check is kept on what they spend for clothing so that they will not exceed what is a reasonable amount. These girls are very strictly supervised. They are not allowed to go any place unless some responsible person is with them.

In order to find out just how our plan is working, questionnaires were sent to the girls' employers and these, together with our records, constitute the basis of our statement of results. This study is based on an analysis of the records of 151 girls who have been on parole some time during the last five years. These 151 girls are divided into four groups somewhat arbitrarily and yet in order of their ability to make good. The first group consists of fifty-nine girls who have been on parole and have never been returned. That is, they are making good and we have not had to recall them to the institution. The second group consists of eighteen girls who have been returned to Lincoln but at the present time are out working again. The third group consists of forty-two girls. These were out to work but proved unsatisfactory, were returned to Lincoln, and are here at the present time. The fourth group consists of girls who were out to work but have not left the institution. That is, they are either on parole to their own homes, on escape or have been discharged. This group consists of thirty-two girls. We will discuss our results in terms of these four groups.

Some of the facts influencing a patient's ability to make good are: Chronological age, mental age, behavior of patient while in institution, and the length of stay in the institution previous to being paroled. The following results were found:

1. As to mental age.
 - a. Of the first group, those who are on parole and have never been returned.
 - 39% had an I. Q. of less than .50
 - 61% had an I. Q. of more than .50
 - b. Of those in the second group.
 - 33% had an I. Q. of less than .50
 - 67% had an I. Q. of more than 50

c. Of the third group.

52% had an I. Q. of less than .50

48% had an I. Q. of more than .50

d. Of the fourth group.

24% had an I. Q. of less than .50

76% had an I. Q. of more than .50

We find then, that the chances for getting along on parole are better for the moron than the imbecile.

2. As to chronological age.

a. The median age of the first group is 27 years.

b. The median age of the second group is 22.5 years.

c. The median age of the third group is 24 years.

d. The median age of the fourth group is 20.5 years.

In general, then, the older girl makes good on her initial trial. The younger girl needs more than one trial before she can adjust properly.

3. In considering the behavior of the patient while in the institution we find that girls who behave well here and also did their work well were able to do the same when on parole. If they behaved badly here yet were excellent workers, they came second in ability to make good. But those who were well behaved but only fair workers here, were incapable of making good when paroled. Employers would tolerate a good worker even though badly behaved in preference to a poor worker but well behaved. In regard to the fourth factor the length of stay of a patient in the institution previous to being paroled, it was found that those of group one had been in the institution the longest. Group two came second in length of stay here. Since the majority of these girls are working in hospitals which are in themselves institutions, we would expect the more highly institutionalized girl to get along better. The girls are trained while here. They are taught good housekeeping on the wards and they learn cooking, how to set tables etc. at school.

We find also that the hospitals vary in their ability to keep girls. The girls sent to all these hospitals average about the same caliber. One hospital is in the country and the girls complain of too few amusements. In another hospital the "town girls" as they are called (they are girls who are not nurses and are not from Lincoln but work at these hospitals) do not get along with the Lincoln girls. In an argument they make fun of the girls because they are from Lincoln, then these girls become dissatisfied. Two of the hospitals are not as strenuous in their supervision as they should be and consequently they have more escapes. Care is taken now to send only the most reliable girls to hospitals with the poorer supervision. They have also been advised to exercise greater care.

As a summary of the factors influencing the patients ability to make good it may be said; first, that the girl with an I. Q. of fifty percent or above, has the better chance; second, the older girl makes good the first time, the younger needs a change of place before making a

good adjustment; third, if a patient behaves well while in the institution, she will also behave well, when on parole, and fourth, girls who have been at the institution longer get along better when placed out to work.

Hospitals also vary in their ability to make the girls like their jobs and so they constitute another factor in the girl's making good.

The primary consideration in sending girls out to work was because it made them more contented. It was thought that they would be happier earning their own living and having nicer clothes, and money to spend which they could not have at the institution. This supposition has proved to be accurate. The girls are happier and consider going out to work a privilege. But in addition to the girls' greater contentment, there is an economic advantage to our plan. The total amount of money saved while the girls were on parole, exclusive of thirteen accounts which are of girls that have been transferred or have not been settled are:

Group 1.....	\$ 7,340.17
Group 2.....	1,363.74
Group 3.....	1,841.80
Group 4.....	1,738.09

The grand total is...\$12,283.80

Besides this money that they have saved, they have paid for their clothes and other incidentals and have earned their board and room. While these girls are on parole they do not cost the state anything. The average cost per capita of clothing, feeding and housing a patient at Lincoln is about \$285. It is estimated, roughly, that these girls while on parole save the tax payers a lump sum of \$51,000.

Our plan, although, in an experimental stage, justifies its existence both as to the greater happiness it gives our girls and also the economic value.

THE WORK OF THE DIVISION OF VISITATION OF ADULT BLIND

UNDER date of January 19, 1925, Charles E. Comstock made a report for his division for the months of November and December, 1924. The work of the division has been remarkably successful under Mr. Comstock. His report, while brief, is nevertheless interesting:

"The teachers of this division during November and December, taught sixty-seven pupils, as shown on the accompanying report. The bazaars held for our blind shut-ins continue to be of great benefit, giving them an opportunity of keeping busy and working at some pleasant work from which they receive compensation. The last bazaar on December 12th, together with smaller amounts received from the previous one netted our proteges over \$450. Miss Condon's classes at the Industrial home in rug-weaving, and the women in their own homes taking lessons from her in crocheting and knitting, continue to show great interest in their work. Miss Johnson and Miss Conway are both securing excellent

results with their pupils in the reading of both Moon type and Braille, the writing of Braille, typewriting, and basket work. Mr. Menke is likewise, in his field of endeavor, teaching the tuning and repairing of pianos, and Mr. Fitzgerald in the teaching of broom-making and the making of fibre furniture, are kept busy and are obtaining practical results.

"It has indeed been a great source of pleasure and very gratifying to call on a number of pupils and to hear their expressions of gratitude to the Department of Public Welfare for the uplift and brighter viewpoint on life that they are receiving from this division.

"You may recall that two or three years ago an article appeared in the Associated press, in which you spoke very strongly in favor of radio sets for the blind. The American Foundation for the Blind has been raising funds all over the country for the purpose of providing every blind person with a radio set. You will undoubtedly be pleased to learn that I have been cooperating with the American foundation and have provided them with the names of several hundred of our blind people wishing radios."

HOSPITAL NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ACT OF ATTENDANT

The New York Court of Appeals, which is the court of final resort in that state, has recently handed down a decision in which it is held that a hospital is not responsible for the acts of violence toward a patient by its clerks or attendants. This ruling was in the case of Margaret Phillips, Appellant, the Buffalo General hospital, Respondent. It was decided December 9, 1924. (239 N. Y. 188). It was in affirmation of the action by a lower court. The finding is quoted in the New York State bulletin issued by the Board of Charities under date of February 1, 1925, and reads:

"An orderly, so far as he is engaged in nursing, under the authority of a hospital, is supposed, like other nurses, to act on his own responsibility and if a patient is injured by his act, unauthorized by the hospital, the rule of *respondent superior* does not apply and the complaint in an action by the patient against the hospital is properly dismissed."

A bill has been presented to the general assembly of the State of New York to broaden the scope of the State Charities' law. It empowers the board to visit and inspect all institutions or places where children for appearance in any court, or under any order of a court are received, cared for, detained or held.

The population of the State Institution for the Feeble-minded of the state of Oregon for the past biennium was 477.

At Thomasville Baptist orphanage, Thomasville, North Carolina, a plan has been developed for helping the older girls to face the problems of family cooking before they leave the institution.

In the new cottage designed for older girls those in residence are divided into four groups. Each of these groups has its own dining table. In the kitchen each group has its own range, cabinet and work table. The meals are prepared for groups ranging from four to six.

PERNICIOUS TRAITS

EDWARD A. FOLEY, *Assistant Managing Officer, Chicago State Hospital*

IN selecting a title for this paper I was at a loss to find words fitting the subject in view. After casting about in Webster, the two above appeared to come nearer ringing true than any that came to mind.

Much has been written of the shortcomings and foibles of the patient body, leaving it for granted that those of us who have escaped the vengeance of fate and not deprived of our freedom, are a selected class.

During my hospital residence which covers a period of years I have met and studied many types of people who could be placed in this group. No rank or file is exempted. High and low alike have at times exhibited a holier-than-thou attitude toward all who were unfortunate to be within their horizon.

My views were obtained by observing types who are *sui generis* so far as the human species is concerned.

These words are penned without destructive criticism in view, and no one individual is in mind. When one does criticise, however, it should be along lines of construction and not fall into the class the subject title of this paper describes. Sorry to say, that I, myself, am at times as guilty as anyone else when it comes to this fault.

EASY TO SEE FAULTS IN OTHERS

How easy it is for the majority of us to see the faults of our fellowmen and forget the mirrors in the house. Much of the discontent in the world is due to destructive criticism, plus malice. So, when we, who are supposed to occupy the sphere of teachers and caretakers of those to whom fate has been unkind, destroy by deed and action, good works, what can we expect the results to be?

The shortcomings and weaknesses of those who appeal to us for aid should never be held up to ridicule. Again, toward those who have not had the advantage of training and education can we be more charitable in our demeanor.

Too often I have seen a green country boy or girl report for duty at various hospitals. They may have been instructed to fill out application papers, after which they are turned loose, as it were, on some ward for duty, without a word of instruction or encouragement they may be handed keys and told to go to work. Then their difficulties begin. Every slight move or slip is watched and criticised. They may be blamed for this or that and no constructive advice given. All this has to reach somewhere, so the path of least resistance is taken and the patient gets the worst of it. Many of our ward difficulties no doubt, would be overcome if those directly in charge would use a little patience in dealing with fellow employes. We are all employes of the great com-

monwealth of Illinois with one end in view,—the care of unfortunate dependents. If providence or whatever it may be, did not deal unkindly with some, none of us would be in the positions we hold.

Again, I have at times listened to some physician in presenting case histories, murder the English language. When they themselves, would notice the typographical errors and poor grammar—they blamed it on the stenographer. This individual might be entirely blameless. Citing incidents such as the above is done to illustrate the point in view and bring out the fact that destructive criticism is not limited to any one branch of the service.

Ofttimes we have heard some one criticising a branch of the service without knowing facts, which if known would alter opinions. So, therefore, let us abide by the epistle of St. Paul to the Romans (14-13) in which he states:

"Let us not therefore judge one another anymore; but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way."

MISTAKES WILL ALWAYS BE MADE

Mistakes in deed and action have occurred from time immemorial and will continue to occur until the dawn of doom. Caesar had his Brutus; Napoleon, his Waterloo; Lee, his Appomattox; and the late emperor of the German Empire, his hypertrophied ego. When great men and minds have at times unintentionally and without malice slipped, what is there for us poor mortals to expect?

However, when we do make mistakes there is nothing for us to do but assume the responsibility and not pass the blame on to one beneath us in rank but not by birth or training, because we feel that we can do so.

The individual who never made a mistake belongs to that army so infinitely small the world fails to take notice of him. During my hospital residence it has been my misfortune to meet many recruits who could be induced into this insignificant army—many who have not the courage and manhood to shoulder their own responsibilities; cowards who hide behind some defenseless individual they could brow-beat, because he was not able to stand up for the rights given him by the state and federal constitutions; that is, the right to be heard in his own defense.

INSTITUTIONAL URIAH HEAPS

One of the most contemptible beings on God's green earth is the sycophant Uriah Heap; ready at all times to shift responsibility from his own cowardly shoulders. I have seen him slip along in his slinking way until Time turned the tables (which it always does), when he would throw up his hands and cry, "Kamerad" with shaking knees and chattering teeth. So, to those who may classify themselves in this group, I say it is always better to play the game square and deal above board with our fellow men. If we are to blame for things that go wrong, we can easier relieve our conscience by meeting the situation in the face. When we can all take this to ourselves we will have a better

service, and the reaction will be felt by all patients and employes alike.

Paul in his Epistle to the Corinthians (13-1) writes:

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and angels and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." Take this also to ourselves. Look around and see how many of our associates are educated in and graduates of the university of "I hear and they say."

Much of the discord and unpleasantness in life is caused by silver voiced vampires whose honeyed words mask the venom of the adder and sting of the asp. Too often have I seen him flit from institution to institution and individual to individual spreading and collecting rumors. Ugly, slimy, snaky rumors that creep out of the subcellars and rat holes of oblivion, apparently motherless and fatherless, yet in reality multi-parent and begot with the deviltry of intentions, flaying characters and reputations as though they were so much worthless chaff.

HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD

Mere repetition of others mental life that imitates the physical life of sheep, following each other in a circle, is not worthy of intelligent human beings. Don't hear and repeat mere sayings and guessings. Rather take the advice of Paul in his first letter to the Thessalonians, *"Prove all things. Hold fast that which is good."*

Prove all things and prove them for yourself by finding out. If you don't know, say, "I don't know." And, what you don't for yourself know, and what for yourself have not proved, keep to yourself.

Above all things, don't think it always necessary to say something on every conceivable subject. There is power in silence, plenty of it. There is weakness, waste and lack of character in everlasting babble.

Fortunately for our mental happiness we are not all alike. The traits referred to apply only to a small part of those with whom I have come in contact. Like decayed fruit in a basket it only takes an occasional one to stir up a disturbance.

As a whole, this world of ours is a decent place in which to live. Our little spheres in which we take up space are what we make them. The rose goes with the thorn, yet how beautiful the rose!

These leaves are intended for the improvement of welfare in general, hence my views are so expressed. As I stated when beginning no one individual was in view while composing the picture. Yet, should there be any who thinks his or her toes are trod upon, let them put on the shirt of Leviticus and wear it till it burns them to the bone.

KEEPING FAITH WITH THE VETERANS

IN the February 14, 1925 number of the *Saturday Evening Post* there appears an article by Forrest Crissey, under the heading "Keeping Faith with the Veterans." The article is in Mr. Crissey's best style. It is full of interesting information concerning the adoption of laws and their administration relating to those who served in the World war. He treats of the hospitals that have been established throughout the country for the care of the veterans who have been

disabled through their service. He also speaks of the hospitals for those afflicted with mental and nervous diseases since their discharge. In this connection, he refers to the work done by the State of Illinois. He says:

John A. Hartman, secretary and liaison officer of the Eighth District Rehabilitation Committee of the American Legion, has just completed an official inspection of veteran hospitalization in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. This hard-hitting official Legion critic of government relief for veterans declares:

"The hospital situation is this: Those built and operated by the bureau are almost ideal, but they are altogether too few. The ghastly mistake was made right after the war when the potential size of the veteran-insane problem was almost wholly unappreciated.

"The situation as to insane veterans in Illinois is probably worse than in some other states, and perhaps better than in some others. However, let it serve as an example. Right now 800 insane soldiers are being hospitalized in state and county institutions in Illinois, and a fourth as many in one government hospital in the state. Commitments of ex-service men now average more than fifteen a week.

"The situation for tubercular patients is almost as bad in Illinois. True, more than 200 beds in the Edward Hines, Jr., Memorial hospital have been turned over to tubercular patients, but this hospital is designed for general medical and surgical cases.

"But to return to the insane situation: Immediately after the war, when the government did not know that the insane situation would be so serious, the chief medical officer of this district was instructed to contract with the Department of Public Welfare of Illinois for the care of insane veterans in county and state institutions at one dollar a day for custody, medical care, food and all other necessary forms of treatment. With a known, or regulation capacity of 1,500 patients, the Elgin State hospital, a few days ago, had a population of more than 2,850, of whom 488 were ex-service men hospitalized on behalf of the bureau. This hospital has only six physicians on its staff and is able to assign only one to the care of 488 insane veterans.

"What chance is there, under this condition, for any patient to receive individual observation and treatment? A psychiatrist who observes fifty mental cases and makes more than a mere gesture of it is working to capacity. The Legion is insisting that the bureau furnish at least one specialist for these veterans.

"Though the ex-service men there have special quarters, they are already badly crowded. Occupational therapy is the big hope for mentally disordered men. If sane hospital patients need interesting employment to take their thoughts off their troubles and aid recovery, how much greater is the need of the unbalanced mind for the relief which an interesting occupation affords from the shadows of perpetual brooding! But you can't teach craftsmanship to a crowd of mentally twisted men and get their interest, especially when they are jammed together in close quarters; and unless their interest is aroused the effort is futile, useless.

"If Illinois were today to open hospitals able to accommodate 6,000 patients, it would merely relieve its present overload of civilian insane, without considering its 1,000 insane veterans. This is the official statement of the Illinois Welfare Department. Every mentally disordered veteran should now be in a hospital operated by the Veterans' bureau. The men who happened to have their minds shattered by the war are entitled to just as good care as those whose bodies only were disabled.

"The state-welfare authorities in Illinois are giving sincere and energetic cooperation in caring for the insane ex-service men. In 1921 a 1500-bed hospital for insane veterans at Great Lakes, Illinois, seemed assured. It was switched to Camp Custer and cut to 500 beds—barely enough to accommodate Michigan's insane veterans. But the Legion and the bureau persisted and obtained from the Navy department an almost ideal tract of 600 acres at Great Lakes. The present Congress has authorized for it a 250-bed hospital. But there are almost 1,000 insane veterans now in Illinois institutions.

"Day after day we keep after the bureau on details; but in all fairness I have to admit that the administrative head of the bureau is devoted to doing a clean and able job."

In rebuttal to Mr. Hartman's statement Director Hines declares that reports to him, dated December fourth, show this situation as to insane veterans: In government hospitals, 269; in state and civil hospitals, 865—with 865 vacant beds in government hospitals. However, he adds: "These figures cover only psychotic cases; they do not include psychoneurotic cases. In addition to the neuropsychiatric unit authorized for Great Lakes, the bureau is working on an additional hospital program calculated to meet the needs of nervous cases as they are now evident."

NEW JERSEY WANTS PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

The State of New Jersey is asking the general assembly for an appropriation of \$1,122,000, for the erection of a central psychopathic and restoration hospital for preventive work. The hospital is to be operated as a research institution in connection with the state university. It is to cost \$1,000,000. The hospital proper is to contain 200 beds, including an out-patient and in-patient service. It is to have a staff house for nineteen physicians. The staff house it is proposed shall be used temporarily as a nurses' home. It is to cost \$85,000. It is further proposed to build a director's residence at a cost of \$37,000.

The Department of Institutions and Agencies under the direction of Burdett G. Lewis, commissioner, is asking for a half mill tax. This based upon the property valuations will result in the sum of \$2,702,874. It is to be used in the construction of the Central Psychopathic and Restoration hospital in increased accommodations for the Reformatory for Women, located at Clinton, and for the building of a second section of the North Jersey Institution for Feeble-minded Females. The latter is to cost \$1,502,874.

ESSENTIALS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GOOD HOSPITAL

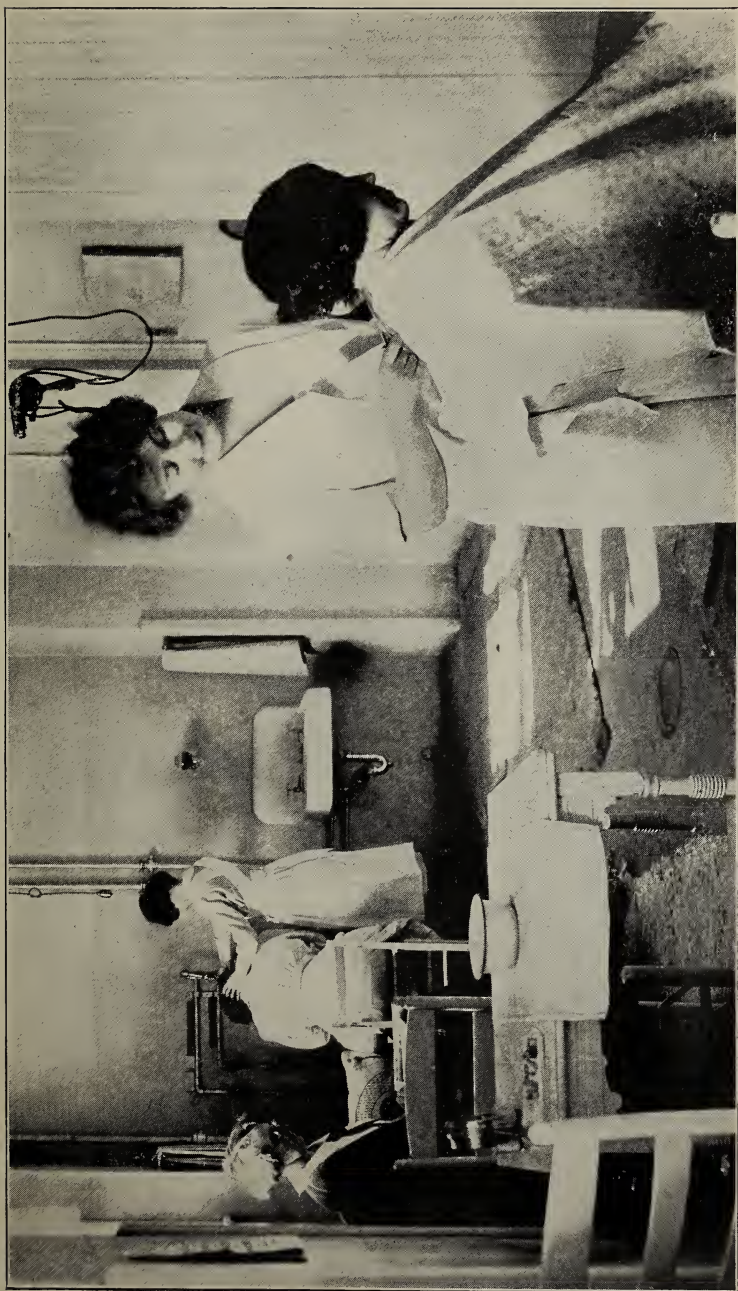
Charles F. Read, M. D., state alienist of the Department of Public Welfare is preparing a series of articles for the construction, organization and personnel of a good state hospital to be published in the *Modern Hospital*. The first of these articles appeared in the March 1925 number.

In the main he devotes himself to the different well known types of buildings such as the Kirkbride and cottage plans. He points out the varied views of different periods of time concerning the ideal hospital. He also treats of the forms of outdoor employment that may be given with profit to the patients.

Doctor Read particularly lays stress on the amount of floor space to be provided each patient with a ceiling of the standard height of twelve feet. Dining rooms, porches, wards, buildings other than wards, together with provisions for habit training are discussed at some length. For an introductory article the ground is covered quite thoroughly. The series bids fair to be very interesting and will be watched with eagerness.

STERILIZATION OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The general assembly of the state of Delaware in the year 1923 adopted a law authorizing the sterilization of mental defectives. The law was approved April 28, 1923. It provides that upon the written application of the board or commission having control of any state or county institution which has charge of insane, feeble-minded, or epileptic persons, to the State Board of Charities, the said board is authorized to appoint one physician and one alienist of "recognized ability," whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the superintendent of the institution where such person or persons are cared for, to examine into the mental and physical condition of the persons mentioned in such written requests, who are legally confined in such institutions, and, should such physician, alienist, and superintendent unanimously determine that procreation is inadvisable, it shall then be lawful, with the written consent of the State Board of Charities, for the board or commission having the custody of such person so examined to have such an operation performed on such person for the prevention of procreation as shall be decided by said physician and alienist as safest and most effective. It is further provided in the law that before such operation shall be performed a notice in writing shall be given at least thirty days before the operation, to the husband, wife, parent, or guardian if the same be known and can be located. The law also provides that a record shall be kept of such operations and the effect upon the person or persons operated upon, and that the Board of Charities shall report biennially to the legislature the results of such operations, together with any recommendation it may see proper to make.



IMPROVING THE PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF PATIENTS, KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL.

A MOVE TO IMPROVE THE PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF STATE HOSPITAL PATIENTS

DOCTOR Stoker, managing officer of the Kankakee State hospital has established a department for the improvement of the personal appearance of female patients.

A woman's appearance reflects her habits of mind, a legitimate desire to attract admiring attention, or at least avoid unpleasant comment. Mental disturbance is too often evidenced by carelessness of dress, even a disregard of the ordinary conventions as to hairdressing, wearing apparel, carriage, and ordinary cleanliness.

Our patients too, have not in the past had such opportunities for making themselves presentable as exist in their own homes, and in a state hospital they are apt to appear worse than the male patients because more is expected of them as to personal appearance than of the men. The women patients become accustomed to this unpleasing appearance and unless something is done to force upon them the necessity, as well as the advantage of looking decent, their loss of looks even exceeds their mental deterioration. Since normal women react quickly to any improvement in their appearance,—Doctor Stoker has attempted to stimulate his mental patients in the same manner,—that is, by special attention to their appearance in a department properly equipped for the purpose in charge of a trained operative, assisted by other employes, as well as by intelligent patients. Here the more deteriorated women patients are given especial attention by way of hairdressing and shampooing, while at the same time they are receiving intensive habit training and occupational treatment in their wards.

The results thus far have been so encouraging that other hospitals are following the example of Kankakee, notably, Elgin. Chiropody will soon be added as well as treatment of facial blemishes, acne, disfiguring hair, etc. This work will dovetail with the attempt of the Department of Public Welfare, through the agency of Mrs. Wells and the various institutional dressmakers, to improve the pattern and fit of the patients' dresses.

The realization of some degree of self respect along the above lines is bound to be reflected to some extent in an improvement of the mental condition of our female patients and thus will constitute a real therapeutic measure.

WHY DO WE DIVORCE CHILDREN FROM PARENTS?

The chief of the Federal Children's bureau makes the following announcement:

"Agencies and institutions, both public and private, should keep constantly in mind the ideal of leaving the home circle intact, and should take a child away from the parent or parents only if the conditions of the home make the removal clearly necessary. In recognition of the importance of eliminating the conditions which made the removal of the child from the parental home seem necessary, before such removal is finally decided upon the bureau has been requested by agencies dealing with dependent children to make a study of the whole intake

problem. Certain facts obtainable from the records have already been collected from public and private child-caring agencies for approximately 15,000 children. An intensive study in one or more communities is planned for the coming year." (1924 Annual Report of the chief of the Federal Children's bureau.)

The progressive social policies supported by several church and private child-caring organizations in Pennsylvania have been reported in a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Children of the State Department of Welfare. The experiences of four of these organizations are worth broadcasting.

The children's bureau of the Lutheran Inner Mission society of Philadelphia has recently reported that by its careful investigation of applicants it has been possible to keep about sixty percent of the children in their own homes or with relatives.

The twelfth annual report of the New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded, located at Laconia, for the year ending June 30, 1924, is at hand. The total average population of the school is 404, of whom 193 are males and 211 females. The total amount of expense for the year ending June 30, 1924 was \$139,999. Of this amount \$20,249 was for food, and \$7,059 for clothing. Heat, light and power cost \$21,216. Salaries, wages and labor, \$59,863.

DENTAL WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA

With a population of 375 children, Oxford orphanage at Oxford, South Carolina, publishes an unusual dental report. In 1924 there were 312 fillings, 151 extractions, and 800 cases of cleaning. "The cause of less filling this year than the preceding year is due to better condition of the children's teeth.

"I have just completed the third examination of the children's teeth this year and am glad to report they are in excellent condition with the exception of some orthodontia cases." These words from the dentist's statement mean still more when we refer to the institution's financial report for the same year and find the item "Dental expense, \$880.36."

Doctor Ralph P. Truitt has been appointed director of the Division on the Prevention of Delinquency of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene to succeed Doctor Victor V. Anderson, resigned. Doctor Truitt was formerly medical director of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene. During the year 1924 he directed the National Committee's Child Guidance Demonstration clinic at Los Angeles, California. He was very active in this state's charities conferences and in the Conference on Public Welfare since its organization four years ago. He was chairman of the Committee on Mental Hygiene for the year 1923. The report of his committee to the conference held in Bloomington in 1923 will be recalled by those who attended that conference as one of the ablest reports that had been made to the conference on that subject.

PENAL SECTION

JUSTICE THOMPSON ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

AT the mid-winter dinner given by the Illinois Bankers' association on January 22, 1925, in the City of Chicago, Honorable Floyd E. Thompson, Chief Justice of the supreme court of the state of Illinois, delivered an address on *Law Enforcement*. His remarks were not only pungent and forceful, but he covered his subject in a comprehensive way. He did not hesitate to point out the weaknesses of the jury system as applied to modern conditions, but he also directed the attention of his hearers to many of the causes of failure in the administration of justice.

He stated he was against the mollycoddling of those convicted of criminal offenses. He criticises the judges for calling three or four hours a day's work. He stated that he did not agree with those who contend that criminal procedure is antiquated and unworkable. He thinks that the crime problem can be solved without the modification of our criminal law, if those charged with the responsibility of administering it will conscientiously apply themselves to the task. He stated that the place where reform is needed is in the administration of the law and not in the law itself, and that the judge who purloins time that is all bought and paid for and resells that time through a broker is cheating his employer. Judge Thompson further stated that unfortunately we have some public officials who consider public office private property and who farm their trust by cashing the prominence their fellow citizens have given them. Eliminate the criminal public official and administer the existing laws efficiently and the crime wave will rapidly subside.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE FOR ALL CRIMES

Judge Thompson does not think that crime is growing, when considered in connection with the growth of the population of the state. He believes that the parole law and the indeterminate sentence should apply to all crime including murder and that the paroling authorities should have the right to parole immediately upon the person convicted having been committed. In other words, he believes there should be no minimum or maximum to any sentence.

Continuing, Justice Thompson said:

HONEST PUBLIC OFFICERS NEEDED.

Respect for the law will never be restored by the lawless conduct of corrupt, over-zealous or misguided public officials. A judge who orders the private papers of a person seized without due process, who summarily

orders a witness imprisoned because he is not testifying as the judge thinks he should, or who discharges an embezzler on the theory that his employer has not paid him enough, does infinitely more harm than the highwayman who robs you of your purse. The robber "steals trash", but the judge by his autocratic conduct undermines the very foundation of constitutional liberty. The judge has no more right to seize a person or his papers or effects without judicial process than the janitor, and when he assumes to do it his punishment by impeachment should be as prompt and certain as the punishment of the robber. When a judge uses the power of his office to restrain by injunction the right of free speech he is prostituting his great office to private purposes and insulting the memory of our ancestors who sacrificed their lives and their property that this natural right of man might be preserved. There is temptation, of course, for the weak and the vain to get cheap publicity by their lawless conduct. Unfortunately, the unthinking public encourages these demagogues and applauds their misdoings. Our hope is that in the future there will be as few of this particular type of government-wrecker as there have been in the past. Law enforcement is not effective when accompanied by lawless and unprofessional conduct of public officials charged with the administration of the law. Would that all public officials might keep constantly before them these words of Lincoln: "It was in the oath I took that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using that power."

When we think of law enforcement, necessarily we think of punishment, and in the consideration of the subject at hand it is well to consider the purpose and means of punishment. The primary purpose of punishment is to protect society from the criminal assaults of evil-disposed persons. Usually it is said that there are three objects to be accomplished by punishment—first, the infliction of a penalty on the wrong-doer for the act he has done; second, the deterrence of the evil-doer and other dubious elements of society from repeating or committing the same offense, and, third, the reformation of the subject. The second object is the one uppermost in our minds in the discussion of the subject of law enforcement. One reason why punishment does not deter the offender from repeating or some other person from committing the same criminal act is because punishment is being made too common. By degrees our whole existence has become so surrounded by the barbed wire entanglement of police ordinances that it is difficult to remain unpunished. Punishment is becoming so usual that it is no longer disgraceful. The numerous small penalties for such acts as beating a carpet in the wrong place, burning leaves at the wrong time, failing to shovel snow from your sidewalk, parking in the wrong spot or at the wrong angle, and other harmless offenses detract from the gravity of punishment. When annually thousands of hitherto blameless individuals are punished, the old dread of punishment is destroyed. What we need are fewer threats of punishment and greater seriousness in the prosecution of crimes *malum in se*. To one of good reputation any punishment for a slight infraction is severe. To a repeated offender punishment means nothing but so much money or time lost.

FINES FOR RICH; JAILS FOR POOR.

The increase in the number of first convictions shows that fear of punishment as it is now administered is not enough to check crime. It is therefore apparent that the means of punishment must be changed. Fines are in the main a useless and inefficient punishment. If the fine system is to be used, the fine should be collected as other money judgments are collected, and the offender unable to pay his fine should not be imprisoned for his failure to do so. The right of the offender to free himself from imprisonment by paying a fine makes the fine a class penalty. The poor man goes to jail and the well-to-do nonchalantly pays the assessment without feeling the sting of punishment. The former smarts, the latter laughs, and both lose respect for the law.

Every judgment in a criminal case should carry with it the obligation to indemnify the victim of the crime. The State is not doing its full duty when it relegates the honest citizen to the civil courts to get an empty judgment for lost time from work as the result of an assault, or money or property lost by larceny. What justification can there be for the State taking a \$100 fine from the assailant to pay for the injury to its dignity and not compelling payment to the assailed of actual damages suffered by him. If the habitual offender knew he must with the work of his hands pay for the injury he did to his victim he would dread his punishment more. This means of punishment would be sufficient for many first offenders, and their natural dread of imprisonment would not be dulled because it would still be in prospect. A sane use of the suspended sentence under the probation system is much more effective than the mechanical, meaningless jail sentence. To be effective, however, all probationers must be held to strict accountability to probation officers and must be kept constantly and usefully employed.

The only businesslike system of punishment is to compel a convicted person to carry the burden he places on the public by making him do municipal work. I am in hearty sympathy with the provision of the constitution which forbids the letting of the labor of any convict by contract to any private person. Such a system is defenseless and destroys rather than creates respect for and confidence in the government. This objection, however, does not apply to the government itself employing convicts on streets and roads and other government work. The objection that such employment of convicts places them in competition with those who would otherwise perform such labor under private contract is claptrap. Any reasonable system which will protect the honest citizen from the criminal and which will reduce the public burden of caring for the convicted person redounds to the benefit of every taxpayer. The offender is one of the inhabitants of the State and he ought to be at work at some useful occupation. If he will not work voluntarily, he should be compelled to perform some service which will reduce the burden placed by him on the public. He should be credited with full compensation according to the character of work he does and his earnings should be applied, first, to caring for his family, if he has one, second, to making restitution to the person injured by his criminal act if there be such injury, and, third, if the money is not needed for either of the purposes named, then it should go into a trust fund to aid released prisoners until they can reestablish themselves. No defaulting cashier, lawyer or man of education ought to be given a job in the library, filing room, or any other clerical work in the prison. He should always be compelled to work at manual labor and he should have plenty of solitude for thinking. When an offender commits crime by the wholesale and is sentenced at one time for several offenses, he ought not to be permitted to pay his penalty at wholesale prices by having his sentences run concurrently. The very fact that he had committed many crimes before he was arrested shows that his acts were deliberate.

NO MAXIMUM; NO MINIMUM SENTENCE.

All criminal laws must be administered by men and their administration will be attended by the frailties of human nature. Our laws can be framed only on the theory that men charged with the responsibility of enforcing them will conscientiously perform their full duty. Therefore, it is necessary that our laws be sufficiently general so that the administrators can use judgment in executing them. If we fail then to accomplish the desired results, the responsibility can be fixed on those charged with administering the law. It is not possible for the jury to know at the time of conviction or the trial judge at the time of sentence the character of the offender and the amount of punishment necessary to reform him or to protect society from his misdeeds. It is therefore desirable that the definite term of imprisonment be abolished. In a murder case the jury should determine whether the prisoner should suffer the penalty of death or imprisonment in the penitentiary. In a murder case where the punishment is fixed at imprisonment in the penitentiary and in the

case of all other felonies, the sentence should be wholly indeterminate. Where it is found by careful observation and study of the personal circumstances of the offender that a chain of unfortunate circumstances caused the prisoner under consideration to transgress the law and that his moral attitude is right, he should be released from imprisonment and properly supervised on parole until he is ready to be turned back to society. On the other hand, if the offender is a criminal of the violent type whose repeated offenses and life conduct show that he will again murder or rob or rape, he should never be released. No one contends that a dangerous lunatic should not be confined for life. Why, then, in the case of a dangerous criminal must we wait until some other citizen is assassinated or some woman or child outraged before the State acts to protect society? We now imprison for life the man theretofore of good repute who in a state of anger kills. Why not, then, at least as severe a sentence for the depraved criminal who has never respected his social obligations? By making all terms of imprisonment indeterminate, a scientific execution of the criminal sentence is possible. By fixing the punishment at the time of trial the execution of the sentence becomes merely mechanical.

DEADLY WEAPONS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED.

If crimes of violence are to be checked we must deprive the crooks of deadly weapons which can be concealed upon their persons. It should be made unlawful for any person, not a peace officer, to carry concealed a revolver, black-jack, dagger, or other similar weapon, without at the same time having upon his person an order of a court of record granting him a permit to carry such weapon. It should be made essential to the jurisdiction of the court to grant the permit that a petition be filed supported by the affidavit of two reputable householders of the county, and the publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county of a notice of the time of the hearing on the application. The permit should not be granted except upon the filing of a bond by the applicant in the sum of \$5,000, signed by personal sureties, conditioned to pay damages for all injuries inflicted by the wrongful use of the deadly weapon. It should likewise be made unlawful for any dealer to display such weapons in his windows and to sell such weapons to anyone whom he does not know to be a reputable person and who does not display the order of court permitting him to carry such a weapon. The dealer should be required to file with the sheriff and the chief of police within twenty-four hours a complete report of the sale. For violation of this act the punishment for a first offense should be imprisonment in the city, county or State workhouse, and for subsequent offenses imprisonment in the penitentiary. If the gunman and the fence who supplies him with a gun are disarmed, there will be no necessity for the honest citizen to carry a deadly weapon concealed upon his person.

BELIEVES IN MAJORITY VERDICT.

Thus far my discussion has been confined largely to the purpose and means of punishment. While I do not consider a general revision of our law of criminal procedure necessary, I do suggest a few changes which my experience and study convince me will not jeopardize the liberty of the innocent and will aid in the punishment of the guilty. While I believe that the judge should be required to charge the jury in writing, I think the charge should be a continuous whole and not a mass of separate instructions prepared by counsel. The juries are composed of laymen and they are not able to intelligently judge the law. The judge is the unbiased source from which they should receive their instructions on the law and the judge should be the author of his own instructions. Furthermore, objections that are not apparent to the defendant's attorney and that cannot be pointed out by him before the judge's charge is read to the jury should not be entertained on review. Substantial error in the charge would be apparent to the defendant's attorney before the charge is given, and it would certainly be rare that an error in the charge of sufficient seriousness to prejudice the defendant

would be overlooked by both counsel and court. I am also of the opinion that the requirement of a unanimous verdict is wrong. When we require that a verdict be unanimous we are getting the verdict of one man, and not of twelve. There is much argument in favor of a majority controlling in any body, because when the concurrence of more than a majority is required, control is placed in the hands of the minority. Certainly no harm can come from permitting convictions in all felony cases by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the jury. This will prevent an obstinate or corrupt juror from controlling the action of the jury. While I favor a conviction in any case on the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the jury, I do not think the death penalty should ever be fixed except by a unanimous vote. With these changes and with the county board performing its full duty in selecting for the jury list persons in possession of their natural faculties, of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, and well informed, as the statute specifically requires, we shall have eliminated substantially all the basis for criticism of jury trials.

WRIT OF ERROR SHOULD NOT BE WRIT OF RIGHT.

The right of trial by jury should be guarded zealously and every protection necessary to safeguard the innocent should be thrown about the accused at his trial. He should be defended by competent counsel, and if he is unable to employ such counsel the court should be careful in the selection of an attorney to represent him. After he has enjoyed to its fullest extent the sacred right of trial by jury and has been convicted, all presumptions should be in favor of the validity of the judgment of guilty. It is now and has been the law of this state from its earliest days that one sentenced to death shall not have the right to have the record of his conviction reviewed, except that a writ of error be issued by the Supreme Court, if in session, or by one of the judges in vacation, after inspecting the transcript of record and finding that there is a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant or that there is serious and prejudicial error in the record. Certainly no more liberal right of review should be extended to one deprived of his liberty by the verdict of the jury and judgment of the trial court than to one deprived of his life by such verdict and judgment. Many writs of error are prosecuted by that type of criminal who is a member of an organized band, solely for the purpose of delay. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the section of the Criminal Code which makes a writ of error a writ of right in cases where the sentence is not death should be repealed and the method of review made the same for all felonies.

It must be clear to all who give consideration to the subject that the present system of selecting the prosecuting attorney is bad. He is now elected in the general election, when national and State issues are foremost in the minds of the people. He is essentially a judicial officer, and I am convinced that a much more efficient administration of the criminal laws would be had if one State's attorney were elected in each judicial circuit at the same time and for the same term as judges of the circuit court, and if his compensation, qualifications and limitations as to practice were made the same as those of a circuit judge, this would require the amendment of section 22 of article 6 of the Constitution, and such an amendment should be submitted to the people. By this method an able lawyer, devoting his full time to the work, would be provided for every county in the State. As it is, the smaller counties are not able to pay compensation which justifies the accepting of the position by an able attorney, and in the main the people's interests are not properly represented in such counties. In many of the larger counties the office is considered a political plum to be used in paying for party services. It is impossible by any system of election or appointment to guarantee efficient service, but such a change in the selection of the State's attorney would at least give the people an opportunity to give thought to their selection of him at a time when other political questions were not occupying their attention.

We may provide by law severe penalties for law violation and we may provide an ideal system of criminal procedure, but in the end law enforcement depends almost entirely upon the administrators of the law. The American system of government has brought more blessings to its citizens and to the human family than any system heretofore organized. It is, however, a government of the people and its efficiency depends entirely upon the intelligent discharge of the obligations of citizenship.

FATHER LEO'S PRISON WORK*

EVERY Sunday St. Camillus' association furnishes an organist and singers who accompany the chaplain and sing at mass and the general services at the old prison, the Woman's prison and the new prison at Joliet, Ill. Every other Monday night they give a program of song, music and entertainment at the honor farm and every other Sunday at the county jail. These occasions are arranged by the chaplain chiefly to bring together the prisoners of the farm and jail for an instructive address. These are the only general services held at the Honor farm. The Catholics there have mass and sermon twice a month. Without the assistance of St. Camillus' association by far the greater portion of prisoners here would get no religious, nor even an instructive address all the year. In general, all the services receive much life and color from the songs and music of these visitors, and the hearts and minds of prisoners are thereby more favorably disposed to receive the good seed sown by the chaplain's sermons.

REMARKS

The activities of St. Camillus' association at the prisons have been variously gauged. They have been criticized even by such whose judgment and position would permit us rather to expect encouragement. This work was called "useless, a waste of time and talent," "sentimentalism, harmful to the individual visitors and the prisoners." "These worthless men, these thieves and robbers," it was said, "these morons, murderers and cutthroats are there for punishment and deserve far more severity than modern prison management metes out to them."

Such extreme views naturally impede the good work at the prison and do much positive harm. The Catholic chaplain uses this opportunity to bring out the other side or rather a third view of charity work among prisoners, and this is the golden means between two extremes, and it is the more truthful and just view.

The view expressed above boldly condemns one and all prisoners as incorrigible and undeserving of efforts of reform.

The other extreme views all prisoners as defectives, mentally or physically, and as rather deserving a hospital rather than the bars.

We certainly cannot agree with the latter any more than with the former. No! Prisoners are sinners and many deserve more punishment than modern judges and juries will give or our sentimental people will permit. Hence to molly-coddle them after the manner of the emotional sob sisters, is all out of place and only does harm.

But we do not believe that the prison activities of St. Camillus' association can be styled such. They do not bring flowers to prisoners, nor feed them on cream puffs and candy, as some erroneously assert;

*Reprinted from Daily American Tribune, Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1915. An article contributed by Rev. Leo Kalman, Catholic Chaplain at the Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet.

they in no way come in contact with the individual prisoner, nor do they interview them. All this is left entirely to the chaplain.

MUSIC AND SONG APPEALS TO THE HEART

Yet if prisons shall do good beyond punishing the wicked, then they must aim to reform the prisoners. However, this cannot be done by mere force and severity, but only by appealing to their better part, to their reason and will, and by arousing in them higher and nobler feelings. Hence the Catholic chaplain instructs them and preaches to them. But lest the good seed fall on stony earth, the hearts of prisoners must be made susceptible. The best means is music and song. This St. Camillus' association offers in the company of the chaplain. And the chaplain regulates strictly these programs so that they never descend to the level of the cabaret. Yes, there is hardly a home whose song and music is so strictly censored as these programs. And this extends even to the dress and behavior of visiting ladies when in the presence of prisoners. This is well known and seriously heeded by St. Camillus' workers who come to the prisons in Joliet.

But nevertheless people say: "The prisoners are criminals, and once a criminal always a criminal!" Hence, "they don't deserve such attention and entertainment. At least it is all a waste of time and energy, and the prison is no place for decent people, especially for young ladies to visit."

NINETY PERCENT FIRST TERMERS

In reply we give the statistics of the Joliet penitentiary. They show that ninety out of a hundred men received are first timers, that is, they have never served time in any other penal institution before. But penologists claim that generally speaking only fourth timers are incorrigibles. Hence there is reasonable ground for hope of reforming at least some.

NOT ALL BAD

"They are all bad," people say. We adduce only a few cases out of many we might cite, and we let these people judge for themselves. Last Saturday a prisoner after confession said, he daily prayed to God for his wife and children, and that God might soon let him go home to them. Asked how many children he had, he replied, sixteen.—Any man who is father of sixteen children is certainly not all bad!—And he added: "Father, I often think of my own mother who told me to honor the Blessed Virgin Mary. I fast every Wednesday in her honor."—And he really fasts, that is, he eats nothing all the day!

"All bad?" Another prisoner that week called on us, a world war veteran, who had been wounded four times and shellshocked. He returned to his wife and babe, subject to epileptic fits. Hence he could hold no job in spite of trying many times. His wife was now in a delicate condition and his baby sick and no money, nor food in the house. And—he forged a check of \$7.00 to get medicine for his sick and weeping child.—Yes, he was a forger and did time for it. But is he all bad?

And a Rt. Rev. Bishop about the same time appeared before the Board of Pardons for a confessed murderer, a former parishioner of

his. He told the board that this foreigner coming to the United States worked faithfully and saved. After six months he sent for his wife and children. He built them a home, paid for it and had \$1,500 cash, when another man tried to lure his wife away. The foreigner ordered the intruder out. At the next attempt he consulted his pastor what to do.

Upon the following attempt he, as advised by his pastor, reported it to the police. Still the evil went on. Entering his house one evening he fought the intruder, but was beaten and wounded in the head and was laid up in the hospital for several weeks. Even now the evil ceased not. Finally, returning home one evening he found that his wife and children, and \$1,500 had disappeared with the intruder. In his frenzy he placed a rosary around his neck, another around his right hand a third around his left, and went to the home of the intruder to bring back his wife and children at any cost. A fight ensued in which he shot his wife. The foreigner then went to the police and pleaded guilty to murder and without a jury was sentenced for life to Joliet. Perhaps he too was all bad!—

MANY CASES DO NOT RETURN TO CRIME

We relate these few cases out of dozens that we have recorded, not to arouse sympathy, but to let thinking people see that if we want to judge prisoners correctly, it is essential to distinguish. It is false and unjust to brand them all as worthless and hopeless incorrigibles, and so underserving of reasonable efforts of reform. For the majority of prisoners are susceptible of some reform and not a few of genuine conversion. According to the statistics of the Illinois parole board 85 percent of all paroled prisoners do not return to prisons.

This view of prison reform work avoids the extremes, and is judged by those who come in close and constant contact with prisoners the more true and just opinion.

Yet though many of our good Catholics believe in saving souls and helping the Good Shepherd reclaim His lost sheep, they seem to balk at the criminals in prisons. But Our Lord sought out thieves, grafters and embezzlers. He entered their homes, sat at their tables and ate with them, to save them!

St. Francis of Assisi with a basket of delicacies and wine upon his arm went out to the robbers, entered their very den, spread out luxuries before them and invited them to feast, to save their souls!

Why should it be deemed useless or even harmful for St. Camillus' association, many of whom are Tertiaries of St. Francis, in company of the Catholic chaplain, to enter the prison walls and to offer song and music to prisoners, yes, sinners and criminals, if you will—in order to prepare their hearts for the grace of God?"

The eighteenth annual report of the Women's Prison Association of New York and the Isaac T. Hopper home for the year ending September 30, 1924 has just been received. It covers the activities of the association and contains considerable valuable information.

ALIENIST'S SECTION

CHARLES F. READ, M. D., *Alienist*

SURVEY OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS*

The present trend in hospital service as well as in medical education is toward a certain degree of standardization. Thus medical schools are grouped according to the educational advantages offered their students, while general hospitals are graded according to the facilities they provide for the care and treatment of patients. The state hospitals of many of our commonwealths are under the control of central bodies and their operation along various lines, as the results of this centralization of control, is more or less uniform within the same state. Nursing schools, the examination and classification of patients, social service work and occupational therapy departments are conducted along somewhat the same lines, but this fact does not necessarily result in uniformity of care and treatment. The manner in which the work is actually done, and consequently the results, differs greatly in the various hospitals.

A survey of the medical service of the New York state hospitals carried out in 1924 by Doctors George H. Kirby, William R. Russel and John R. Ross* revealed the fact that the state hospitals of New York, while observing a certain degree of uniformity in carrying on their medical work, were not giving uniform service to their patients. Inasmuch as our problems in Illinois are practically the same as those of New York attention is called to the following summary of the recommendations of this commission:

1. Provision for the reception and intensive study and treatment of all new cases should be revised at all hospitals. Attention is called to special needs in various hospitals by way of new buildings, or alterations and additions to present structures.

Chronic cases should not be cared for upon the wards of the receiving service.

Patients should not be transferred from the receiving service before the necessary initial examinations have been made.

The physicians in charge of the receiving station should have their offices upon the wards of these services.

2. Diagnostic clinics should be established in each hospital and as new reception departments are built and present ones enlarged a permanent place should be provided for this clinic. This diagnostic clinic will be carried on by staff physicians who are interested in various

*Reported in the State Hospital Quarterly (New York) for November, 1924.

specialties, with the aid of an attending staff employed upon a part-time basis.

3. There should be a hospital building for the treatment of general medical and surgical conditions at each of the institutions, equipped and organized in accordance with the best standards for general hospitals.

4. Continued effort should be made to improve the nursing service of the hospitals. *The minimum ratio of ward personnel to patients should be not less than one to eight of the general institution population, and one to three for the active treatment services—new admissions and acute patients, including the physical sick and surgical sick.* There should be sufficient help in other departments to make it unnecessary to detail attendants to other kinds of work.

The appointment of a state nursing supervisor or inspector would be of great advantage.

5. The ratio of physicians to patients depends upon the size of the institution, the annual number of admissions, discharges and deaths. The ratio of one physician to every 150 patients would scarcely be sufficient. Larger salaries and living conditions are necessary for the maintenance of a satisfactory medical staff, but physicians and medical students are also greatly influenced by the educational and professional advantages presented by medical positions. *An advance in the standards of medical work and especially the establishment of a systematic course of training in psychiatry in every hospital would bring to the service a larger number of applicants.*

The committee believes that the Psychopathic institute should be provided with additional living quarters and other facilities for post-graduate teaching of physicians, with the idea of assisting and supplying a trained medical personnel to the hospitals.

6. Visiting specialists, upon part-time pay, should be employed in the following branches: Internal medicine, general surgery, organic neurology, diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and radiology. Their work should be carefully systematized and supervised. Visits should be made at a specified time and a record kept of operations and advice as to treatment. There should also be a group of consulting specialists to serve without compensation in neuro-surgery, urology, dermatology and syphilis, orthopedics, gastro-intestinal disorders, gynecology and obstetrics.

7. A clinical director should be regarded as an essential member of every hospital staff and existing vacancies should be filled as soon as possible. He should have direct supervision of the medical service, the social service department, the out-patient and parole service. He should have charge of the diagnostic clinic and should correlate the work of the laboratory with that of the ward service.

A great improvement in the medical service of the hospital would result, if the superintendent once a year would make a detailed study of the functioning of the medical units with the idea of bettering, if possible, the conditions under which the medical work is done.

Every service should have a physician's office and examining room, a stenographer's office and a treatment room. Case records should be

kept upon the service to which the patient is attached and copies may be kept as well in the central administration building. Office equipment, medical supplies, instruments, etc., are specified for sick wards, infirmaries, etc.

8. *The central staff office should be abolished in order to save the physician's time and increase his efficiency.*

9. The resident dentist should furnish a report of his finding in all new admissions and other patients referred to him, to be filed in the case history, and should be provided with an office assistant, or attendant, or better yet, one or more dental hygienists. The entire patient population should be periodically examined.

10. Patients should be presented at staff meetings for initial consideration and for reconsideration in the course of two or three months, and at the time of parole upon the advice of the clinical director—after he has examined the records in the case. The superintendent should attend at least one staff meeting a week, since it is believed that his presence will tend to raise the efficiency of the whole staff.

The superintendent should promote and in general try to devise ways and means to develop and encourage the medical and scientific interest of the staff.

11. More liberal appropriations for medical and surgical supplies, equipment for books and journals are recommended. The medical library should be placed in charge of a trained librarian. The following list of medical journals is recommended at an estimated cost of \$130 per year:

Journal of the American Medical Association.
 New York State Journal of Medicine.
 American Journal of Medical Sciences.
 Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine.
 Archives of Internal Medicine.
 American Journal of Psychiatry.
 Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry.
 Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases.
 Journal of Neurology and Psychopathology.
 International Journal of Psychoanalysis.
 Psychoanalytic Review.
 Journal of Mental Science.
 Journal of Abnormal Psychology and Social Psychology.
 Mental Hygiene.
 British Journal of Medical Psychology.
 State Hospital Quarterly.
 American Journal of Syphilis.
 Endocrinology.
 Journal of the American Dental Association.
 American Journal of Nursing.
 Archives of Occupational Therapy.
 Hospital Social Service.
 or The Survey.
 Modern Hospital.
 Druggist Circular.

12. The out-patient and social quality cumulative index to current medical literature service work of the hospitals should receive special attention and increased financial support.

13. The committee believes that notwithstanding the insuperable difficulties occasioned by over-crowding, the best features of the medical service of each hospital can be established in all. A state conference of clinical directors, senior assistant physicians, pathologists, and physicians in charge of reception services should be arranged from time to time for the purpose of inquiring into each other's methods of

work and establishing uniform minimum standards of organization, equipment and methods.

These recommendations are worthy of careful consideration in Illinois. They are not unreasonable and in the long run not impossible of realization.

The body of the report recites actual conditions as found in the various hospitals, practically all of which would be paralleled by a similar scrutiny of the medical service in our Illinois state hospitals.

Tryparsamide treatment of syphilis of the central nervous system. Observations from an ophthalmologic standpoint. Walter I. Lillie. J. Am. med., assoc., Chicago, 1924, LXXXIII, 809.

"Changes in vision, fundi and perimetric fields are much greater in cases of untreated syphilis of the central nervous system than in treated cases.

"Pupillary and reflex changes are practically the same in treated and untreated cases of syphilis of the central nervous system.

"Ocular changes occurred as often with arsphenamin treatment as with tryparsamide treatment.

"The use of tryparsamide is not contraindicated by pathologic changes in the fundus.

"The arsenicals are apparently efficient in decreasing ocular changes in syphilis of the central nervous system.

The use of tryparsamide in the treatment of general paralysis. Results of the first year's experience. Franklin G. Ebaugh and Roger W. Dickson. J. Am. med. assoc., Chicago, 1924, LXXXIII, 803.

Fifty-two cases from the neuropsychiatric department, Philadelphia General Hospital, were treated with tryparsamide. Fifteen of this number are now working; during 1922, only five patients were discharged in good condition.

Good clinical results occur more frequently after the use of tryparsamide than after treatment with the arsphenamins. Serologic changes are meager and transitory. Increased resistance or increased immunity is shown in the general health.

One patient developed optic atrophy following the first course of tryparsamide. Neurorelapse occurred in two of the patients treated. The patients in whom these upsets occurred, however, responded to further treatment.

Tryparsamide is valueless in primary and secondary types of syphilis.

IMPRESSIONS OF SOME EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS*

DR. ANNEMARIE SAUNDERS, STATE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE

ST. HANS INSANE HOSPITAL, DENMARK

The St. Hans Insane hospital, Roskilde, Denmark has attracted international attention with its work on epilepsy. Doctor Alex Bisgaard, the head of the institution explained to us that exhaustive experiments in pregnancy, acidosis, tetany and epilepsy have resulted in a new theory of the cause or rather of the pathological condition, in idiopathic epilepsy. *Contrary to previous conceptions there is no acidosis but an alkalinosi present.* The intermediary metabolism fails to maintain a regulation of neutrality and the blood contains more ammonia than in normal persons, while in the urine a marked irregularity in the acid and ammonia content is found. This lack of balance is thought to be due to a dysfunction of the parathyroids. At present the main attention of the research workers at the institution is directed toward the production of effective parathyroid extract. Doctor K. A. Hasselbach as well as Doctor Johannes Norvig have carried out most of the experiments over long periods of time. Doctor Bisgaard pointed out that all commercial products are inefficient, the parathyroid active principle being exceedingly labile and usually destroyed long before the product reaches the patient.

During the administration of this extract they have been able to change the curve of great irregularity in the acid and alkali equilibrium to a normal curve.

Epileptic patients are put on a diet that is apt to increase acids, meats and fat, with a decrease in vegetables. By ascertaining the curve of acid-alkaline balance in a patient one can distinguish between genuine idiopathic epilepsy and other convulsions. In chorea, hysteria and Jacksonian epilepsy no irregularity has been found, while in tetany and many types of criminality a marked irregularity is present.

Doctor Johannes Norvig also exhibited his cases of general paralysis of the insane under malarial treatment. These patients are kept in double screened houses since the anopheles mosquito is found in all parts of Denmark. Every nurse at the institution has had special instruction in the appearance and habits of the anopheles and a constant war is waged against it. This mosquito appears only after sundown, about nine o'clock in the evenings, and never flies higher than to the first story windows, for which reason all patients infected with malaria are kept on the second floor. Patients selected for malarial treatment are inoculated with the whole blood from a case of tertiary malaria. This may have to be done repeatedly until definite chills and fever develop. After six to eight attacks, (usually about twenty days) quinine is administered from 1.0 to 3.0 grams daily, until thirty grams have been given, by which time the patient is usually free from any mani-

*Visited during the summer and fall of 1924.

festations of malaria. *Intravenous injections of neo-arsphenamine or tryparsamide are given as soon as there is no fever.*

According to Doctor Norvig's statement, forty percent of cases so treated are "cured," that is, they go home and resume their former occupation and keep it up. About ten percent come back after a few months for a second treatment. Of the sixty percent remaining there are none worse than before, practically all of them have improved; that is, they are up and around, and many of them becoming useful workers in the institution.

FINSEN INSTITUTE COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

The Finsen institute in Copenhagen, Denmark is the largest and best known institution for treatment of diseases by light. It is located directly in the city of Copenhagen, taking up two blocks. It is built on the cottage plan with lawns and trees, an iron fence surrounding the entire institution.

Upon entering the grounds one sees crowds of patients sitting on the benches or walking up and down the paths. A large number of them have lupus vulgaris and other facial disfigurements; only a few wear bandages. Most of the patients stay at the institute during their course of treatment. Many, however, we saw coming in just for a treatment at the outpatient department. There are patients not only from the Scandinavian countries, but practically from every country in Europe.

Most of the conditions treated are skin diseases, infections of the tongue, joint diseases and chronic infection of the eyelids, especially trachoma, which has resisted all others forms of treatment. About *sixty percent of all trachoma cases admitted are cured by the Finsen method.*

The vicious and stubborn tuberculous skin infection, *lupus vulgaris* is most common in Denmark and there is no treatment so harmless and yet so effective as the Finsen light in these cases. The great advantage of the Finsen light over x-ray is that it does not produce an atrophic condition of the skin, nor is there any ulcer or scar formation in the early cases after treatment. Its advantage over other quartz lights as well as over the mercury arc lamp is that of much greater penetration.

The main treatment room has enough lights for at least thirty patients at a time. In other treatment rooms we find every known device for effective treatment by light. Especially interesting to us was the Alpine sun light used largely upon children with tubercular glands or peritonitis. The treatments are given by specially trained attendants. Dark glasses are worn by all on account of the destructive action of the light upon the optic nerve.

Another very interesting feature is their treatment of smallpox patients in rooms in which only filtered red light is allowed to shine. Red glass is used for the windows, double curtains of red color are in front of every door. The red window glass must be tested every few months, since it has a tendency to bleach and become ineffective. This is probably the reason for the lack of success of other people who have used the red light method. No natural light must ever strike the patient until all skin lesions have disappeared. With a careful technic

there is no scar formation of the skin because the red light prevents macules developing into pustules, while the fever as well as all other constitutional symptoms are mild.

UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN—LABORATORY OF DR. LUDVIG PICK

After leaving Denmark we spent some time in Berlin. The specimen collection of Professor Ludvig Pick, professor in pathology at the University in Berlin was one of the remarkable places we visited. Professor Pick has been in the United States repeatedly, speaks good English and gives American visitors a cordial welcome. His laboratories located at the "Krankenhaus am Friedrichshain," take up a good sized two-story building, which, however, is much too small for the proper display of his specimens.

His technician, Mr. Gruschow, for many years in Doctor Pick's employ, takes great pride in showing and demonstrating his methods of putting up specimens so as to preserve size, shape and color. Doctor Pick's own modification of Kaiserling's solution is used for the preservation of natural colors. We saw some tissues of wonderfully natural appearance which were removed thirty years ago.

At the time of our visit Doctor Pick was preparing a report on the *morbus gaucher*, an obscure disease in which he had found and had ready for demonstration pathological conditions in long bones and various organs of the body. His paper, with photographs of pathological tissues to be published soon, is the first description of this condition.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—BUCH, GERMANY

This institution located near Berlin, has approximately 1,600 patients. One enters the grounds through a gate with a gate-house and passes through a small court to the administration building which has a passageway large enough for vehicles as well as people to enter the main court. This main court is a masterpiece of landscape gardening with its large evergreens trimmed into the shape of pillars or bell shaped, a variety of trees, hedges, bushes, big areas of lawn and patches of flowers, truly magnificent. This court is surrounded by cottages of pleasing style. Each building is two stories high and has a small court in the back for the use of its own patients surrounded by hedges or walls. Such a cottage accommodates about 120 patients. Its appearance on the inside is very plain but conforms to the most modern standards of sanitation. There are side rooms for one and two patients, sleeping rooms for six to eight patients and usually one large dormitory with windows on three sides. Overcrowding was not noticeable.

There were about five attendants at the untidy cottage on duty. They look clean and fairly neat in their uniforms. A three-months' course is given to attendants, which gives them a chance for promotion to charge nurse at a cottage. This course is not compulsory, and many do not take it.

In the cottage for paralytics and other hopelessly untidy patients the new saw-dust mattress was demonstrated to us. *wooden boxes of ordinary mattress size, about twenty-five inches high, half-filled with saw dust.* The patients lie right upon the saw-dust without sheets un-

derneath, but of course with sheets and blankets as covers. As soon as portions of this saw dust become wet, they are scooped out and replaced by a fresh supply. This method has been tried out for several months and they feel it to be a success. There is a complete absence of odor, the patients do not develop bed sores, and it is a great saving in laundry.

Outside the circle of cottages, farther back, is the building for the criminal insane, surrounded by a ditch, a high stone wall, an empty space and again a high stone wall. After penetrating into the interior by passing three or four heavy iron doors, one feels quite separated from the world. The inside of the building is very clean and quiet, even a rather cozy homelike atmosphere prevails. Some of the criminals are artists who indulge in making pictures; others are musicians. The patients sleep in solitary soundproof side rooms, none of which were occupied during our visit, since all of the patients were in the garden.

This garden is surrounded by the building on three sides. We saw several trees, with benches and tables underneath, where patients were sitting. Only a few seemed restless, pacing up and down, looking less harmless than most of the others. There were a good many guards, *all of them armed!*

The director of the institution, Doctor Werner gave us a history of the place which was finished in 1912 and became quite crowded during the war. The death rate was high then, *reaching its maximum in 1918, when 600 patients died out of 1,300*, largely owing to the inadequate food supply. The old paralytics and arterio-sclerotics nearly all died, since when the death rate very naturally has markedly decreased. There are more female than male patients at the institutions, which can be explained by the economic situation. Of the admission among the men in recent years a very large percentage are alcoholics. As a whole, it may be said that in the hospitals for the insane in Holland, Denmark and Germany which the writer visited, the old fashioned institutional spirit still prevails. *Seclusion and restraint are used a good deal.* Only those patients that desire to work are permitted to assist with the ward work, in the laundry and so on. *Occupational therapy, although not unknown, is carried out only in a very, very few cases.* The patients are not taken out for walks as a rule, but only go out into their little fenced-off gardens for fresh air. Porches for the patients were not seen anywhere. The American plan to make institutional life for the patients as much as possible like life on the outside has not as yet taken hold in European countries.

Hydrotherapeutic treatment is used in some places, but very sparingly.

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN BUCH, NEAR BERLIN

This hospital was completed in 1912 and was meant to be a general hospital for chronic diseases but the high mortality of children during and since the war made it necessary to change it into a children's hospital. It is ideally located near a small town, surrounded by pine forests and built on the cottage plan, with plenty of lawns, bushes and flowers. A few of the cottages are used for the exanthematous diseases

and one for gonorrheal infections, while all the others are filled with cases of all forms of tuberculosis.

The treatment of tuberculosis consists mainly of open air camping. Every morning all of the bedridden little patients are wheeled on their beds way out to the open tents, where they lie uncovered in the sunshine. The children are kept out of doors in this way from the early spring until late fall. In the winter they spend their time on open porches and during this season most of them receive additional treatment in the form of Alpine light baths, or, in joint tuberculosis, x-ray treatment. The Alpine sun baths have proved to be of special value in tuberculosis, peritonitis and in enlarged glands. In some cases of pulmonary tuberculosis this treatment is also employed. Tuberculin treatment is given a good deal. Outside of cod liver oil very little medication is used.

THE MUNICIPAL SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS AND UNEMPLOYED IN BERLIN

On a rather chilly afternoon, while wandering around in the north-east part of Berlin, we encountered a large crowd of people standing in front of the doors of the municipal shelter, waiting to be admitted for the night. About one-fifth of them were women. It was a big crowd (we estimated at least 500) of Berlin's poor. They were shabbily clad, with an exceedingly indifferent, apathic expression in their faces. Old men with coats much too thin for October weather waited shiveringly, but quietly, for the doors to open, where a bowl of ward soup and a bedstead was waiting for them.

This place, which is forty years old, is one of several institutions for the poor and homeless in that section of Berlin. It is built on the barracks plan—one large center hall with about ten dormitories on each side which have sky light, cement floors, fair ventilation and heat. The bedsteads have no mattresses, pillows nor covers. The people make a pillow of some of their parcels they carry with them and cover themselves with their coats. They have at least a place to protect them against cold and storms. A bowl of thin, but warm soup is given them upon arrival and before leaving in the morning. Those who are able to pay and who come regularly, are charged thirty pfenning for one night (about seven cents).

In the morning it always happens that some are found to be ill and unable to go out. These are bathed and kept for the office hours of the attending physicians. The bathroom is a large warm place with enough sprays to bathe forty men at a time. Since the war the city has been unable to furnish soap, or towels, therefore the men go into an adjoining warm room and dry themselves by the air, while their clothing is baked and in that way freed from vermin and bacteria. The attending physicians later examine each patient, keeping those with mild, temporary diseases in the halls used for that purpose. Communicable skin diseases, such as scabies, are also kept for treatment. Patients with more serious complaints are transferred to the various institutions.

In the "Family Home," institution poor families can find temporary room and board until their provider has recovered from a disease, or has secured a position, as the case may be. Next to this family home is the building for diseased prostitutes, having about 500 inmates.

An effort is made by social service workers and private organizations to secure work for those who come to the public shelter for any length of time, as well as for the sick as soon as they are released from medical treatment.

MEDICAL WOMEN IN GERMANY

For the first time in the history of Germany medical women are organizing. The first congress in Berlin to which the writer had been invited, October 1924 was opened by the president, Doctor Hermine Heusler-Edenhuizen. It was stated that the organization had been formed upon the suggestion of Doctor Esther Lovejoy, New York, the president of the International Medical Women's association. Its aim is to cooperate with this international society of medical women and to use its influence in the making of new laws concerning the betterment of social hygienic conditions in Germany. The medical women have no desire to become politicians, to compete with or imitate men, but they wish to present the feminine point of view more forcefully than has been done in German public life in the past.

There were about 200 women present from all parts of Germany. Doctor Laura Turna, the secretary, told us that approximately, fifty percent of the women physicians had joined. Of the remaining fifty percent some were opposed to an organization only for women; the rest frankly stated that they were unable to pay the membership fee of five marks annually, (about \$1.20). The physicians in Germany are still among the greatest sufferers from the economic situation. *A new graduate considers himself very fortunate if he can secure a position that will provide for him his room and board. Many older physicians have been forced to do some other work, at least part of the time, in order to make a living.*

CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF PARESIS

IN STATE HOSPITALS FOR MENTAL DISORDERS

A RESUME FROM THE LITERATURE

Mills and Vaux* in a rather comprehensive survey of the treatment of systematic and neurosyphilis quote Campbell (Loose Leaf Medicine) as of the opinion that intensive treatment of general paralysis is of undoubted benefit "in a certain number of cases." They also consider the various possibilities as to special strains of spirochaetes, organ inferiority, etc. (Sometime ago Levaditi and Marie in the *Revue Neurologique*, July 1921 reported apparent differences between strains of spirochaetes which they designated as *neurotrophic* and *dermatrophic*.) Mills and Vaux combined the figures obtained from various New York state hospitals for years 1920-1921 and found 543

*Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, Vol. 9, No. 4.

patients treated more or less intensively-intravenously most of them—for neurosyphilis with improved cellular findings, a fairly constant physical improvement, at least for a time, and *questionable mental improvement*. In 1919 in the states of New York 10.9 percent were discharged as benefited; in 1920 15.9 percent; in 1921 13.8 percent.

On June 30, 1923 there were 920 paretics on the books of the various state hospitals in Illinois; 11.7 percent of the 4,770 first admissions were paretics (560) for this same year of 1922-1923. The average duration of life of paretics who die in Illinois state hospitals is 1.11 years. Of the 1919 patients who died during this same year 425 were cases of general paralysis. Of the 188 paretics discharged during this same year 156 were improved, thirty-two unimproved. But it should be noted here that improvement does not by any means mean a remission of any marked extent.

Vaux and Mills in concluding state that in the treatment group of cases those who were retested showed a reduction of cells. *None retained a negative Wassermann reaction in either blood or spinal fluid, except one who died*. Five improved sufficiently clinically to warrant parole. However, in only two patients, or fourteen percent could treatment have been of any influence, which is little better than the remission rate for the entire state. There seems to be no correlation between clinical and serological changes and their final conclusion was that only early cases should be treated.

Solomon** quotes Generich, Ravant and Marinesco and Lafora as remaining firm in the conviction that intraspinal treatment is efficacious. No statistics are quoted, but the author concludes with a statement that when treatment is carried along intensively over a period of time, utilizing various methods when indicated, on the whole rather satisfactory results are obtained.

In May, 1922 Wagner-Jauregg¹ reported, for the first time in English his results obtained with malarial injection of paretics, a treatment suggested by favorable results obtained prior to this with the tuberculin and typhus vaccines. The work was begun in 1917 and they had treated up to the date of this article some 200 cases by injecting four cc of unchanged blood from cases of tertian malarial, under the skin. Attacks of malaria appeared after an incubation from one to thirty-six days and no bad results were reported. The patients were allowed to run ten to twelve attacks before treated. In addition to this treatment neosalvarsan injections were given—as a rule six, at weekly intervals—following the malaria. More than fifty complete remissions occurred. Three paretics treated in 1917 were still at work. Only in a few cases could there be established an influence upon the spinal fluid reactions.

Josel Gerstmann² also reports upon the work of the same clinic in Vienna. The number has now grown to 294. In 112, for the most part incipient cases, a complete remission has resulted; the remainder show a more or less incomplete remission. He draws attention to the fact that serum and blood reactions, at first uninfluenced, improve

**Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, Vol. 8, p. 242.

¹Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, Vol. 55, p. 369.

²Zeitschrift für neur und Psych. Vol. 81, p. 17.

during the course of a year until they become in some cases almost negative. The Wassermann in the blood is the slowest finding to improve; the cells receded to normal earliest of all findings. A number of cases become quite badly disordered during the period of the fever, showing paranoid catatonic, hallucinatory and delirious reactions.

Three cases died in remission of intercurrent disease and showed histological findings comparable to those described by Alsheimer and A. Jacob as "stationary paralysis." In one, the customary findings of paralysis were so slight that only knowledge of the clinical course could make sure the anatomical diagnosis. A considerable number of cases of long enduring remissions are enumerated, all the way from two to three and five years.

Isaac J. Furman³ in writing of treatment of neurosyphilis at the Manhattan state hospital describes the treatment of two groups of twenty-five patients each—with neoarsphenamine and spinal drainage, the other with neoarsphenamine without drainage. The results in the two groups of cases appear to the reader to be practically the same but encouraged the writer to conclude that treatment should be undertaken as soon as possible after admission.

He warns, however, of certain danger in arsenic therapy, notably exfoliative dermatitis, pronounced jaundice and anaphylactic phenomena.

At the close of treatment he found that there were only about half as many paretics in bed in the hospital as there had been a year prior. There were no special neurological or Wasserman changes.

Sanford⁴, pathologist—Kings Park State hospital cites results in seventy-six cases receiving a full course of treatment consisting of arsphenamine—six doses. The course is too short to produce any notable results, but it is interesting to observe that he reports in the majority of cases cell counts as notably decreased and the globulin content in about one-half the cases; spinal fluid Wassermann decreased in about fifty percent of the cases and the blood Wassermann in a still larger number. The fact that in eight cases out of twenty-four negative spinal fluid Wassermann were reported, calls attention to the variability of Wassermann findings rather than to the actual effect of such limited treatment.

A similar article by another physician in the New York state service, A. G. Reissig⁵ is less optimistic. Nineteen cases were treated (with what intensity the writer does not state) and two were able to return to work. The Lange reaction was not reversed despite vigorous treatment. In only one case did the curve break from a rather typical positive one to one of about one-half strength. One case is quoted as showing a spinal fluid Wassermann becoming negative with the Lange remaining very positive and globulin unchanged. Cell counts were reduced, frequently reaching a negative, *without clinical improvement*. The writer quotes Solomon and Taft in two cases coming to autopsy,

³ State Hospital Quarterly, Vol. 8, No. 1, p. 84.

⁴ State Hospital Quarterly, Vol. 8, p. 99.

⁵ State Hospital Quarterly, Vol. 9, p. 13.

the one with a cell count of from two to four showing a marked infiltration of the pia, the other with a cell count of from twenty to fifty-five cells presenting no greater involvement.

M. W. Raynor⁶ summarizes his findings in untreated institutional paresis in New York state as follows:

"This study comprises 1,004 consecutively admitted male general paralytic patients, from July 1, 1911 to June 30, 1918.

There were 784 first admissions, or seventy-eight percent, who died at the end of a continuous hospital residence. A total of 882 patients, or 87.8 percent, are known to have died.

Of twenty patients, there are no data subsequent to their discharge from parole.

Forty patients are still living.

One hundred and thirty-eight patients, or 14.6 percent, left the hospital.

Eighty-five patients, or nine percent, left the hospital improved.

Thirty-three patients, or 3.5 percent, had true remissions of the clinical symptoms.

In more than one-half of the patients with remissions, the duration of the psychosis before admission was one year or more.

From this study it may be concluded that spontaneous remissions in patients with untreated cases of general paralysis occur, but are not frequent; that in at least more than one-half of the cases they are not permanent; that remissions may occur more than once in the course of the disease in the same persons; that remissions are more common in cases presenting a gradual onset, with changes in the disposition, emotional instability and defects in orientation and memory, than in other clinical types of neurologic criteria on which a prognosis for a remission can be based; that factors favorable to the occurrence of spontaneous remissions must be sought elsewhere than in the clinical picture of the disease."

Doctor I. J. Furman⁷ summarizes his conclusions as to the results of treatment in the cases of 503 institutional cases as follows:

From the work done at the Manhattan State hospital, we feel that the most outstanding result of treatment of general paralysis so far is the improvement in the general health of the patients. This is shown by the fact that fewer are confined in bed, that a greater number are paroled for a longer period and remain out of the hospital until the expiration of their parole, and that there are more true remissions.

We feel that every psychiatric hospital should adopt the general plan of urging patients, either on parole or after discharge, to continue to receive treatment at the hospital or at a proper clinic, and supplement this by a follow-up system for recording the results of such treatment. Furthermore, it is suggested that all patients with neurosyphilis be paroled for an indefinite period so that they may be continuously supervised throughout the whole course of the disease.

In order to give the patients an opportunity to obtain the greatest amount of help and relief it seems essential that all possible speed should be used in diagnosing cerebro-spinal syphilis, and that all patients with

⁶ Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, October, 1924.

⁷ Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, October, 1924.

suitable cases should receive an initial intensive course of arsenic and spinal drainage and mercury and iodids as soon as practicable after admission, in order to produce a cure if possible, or, failing in this, to obtain the greatest amount of improvement.

If patients do not do well on large doses, it seems feasible to give smaller doses, with the idea of using neo-arsphenamine both for a certain amount of spirocheticidal effect and for a tonic action; in other words, to give the patient the benefit of the latest and best treatment, whether this be from the direct method of specific treatment or from the standpoint of increasing the patient's resistance to the disease by the indirect method of building up the general bodily health and well being of the patient."

Treatment extended from May, 1920 to May, 1924 and the cases were unselected. Arsphenamine of mercury was used. About fifty percent showed definite improvement and a few more a physical improvement. "There seems to be no doubt" Furman states, "that rapid failure followed by sudden death is the rule in these treated patients, with relatively few dying from exhaustion after a long bedridden state." Eighty-two patients were paroled, and of these nineteen had true remissions while thirty-six were improved.

Furman's conditions for a true remission were as follows: *The patient must be in good general physical health but free from psychotic symptoms and possess insight. The neurological symptoms may remain unchanged. The patient must be able to go outside and engage in some profitable employment away from home and show no disorder of conduct or behavior. The blood and spinal fluid may show no essential alteration as to Wassermann reaction..* Remission in treated patients averaged longer than ordinary remissions without treatment and the patients returned more nearly to their normal condition.

Of the 453 treated patients not paroled, the half were mentally improved and 128 were employed in the institution.

Of all the results those obtained with malarial treatment are most encouraging. Of late, English and Danish reports have seemingly corroborated those of Wagner von Jauregg.

Bunker and Kirby⁸ summarize their experience with the malarial treatment of paralysis as follows:

"Between June, 1923 and November, 1924, fifty-three unselected patients with general paralysis, in the male service of the Psychiatric institute, have been inoculated with tertian malaria.

Of the fifty-three patients inoculated, eleven have been treated too recently to allow an expression of opinion; two received a course of malaria on two separate occasions, and one failed to acquire the infection after repeated inoculation.

Of the thirty-nine patients remaining, six died during the actual treatment (five), or within a month of its completion (one), and one died eight months subsequent to treatment, after a slight remission of five weeks' duration. Three of the group of six died as a direct result of convulsions; in the case of the other three, death may have been hastened, but was hardly directly caused, by the malaria.

⁸ Journal A. M. A., February 21, 1925.

Of the thirty-two patients now alive at the end of from three to thirteen months from the conclusion of treatment, fourteen are considered as either unimproved or more or less improved (only one of these fourteen is definitely worse), and eighteen are considered as much improved and may be regarded as exhibiting fairly complete remissions, with a residual mental defect (save in the case of perhaps two patients) either undemonstrable, or of the slightest possible degree. Seventeen of these patients were discharged from the hospital from one to ten months ago, and fourteen have returned to their former occupations.

Our results, completely confirmatory of the data of similar types already published, lead us to believe that treatment of general paralysis with malaria is unquestionably a method of value. And we believe that the proportion of cases in which the disease appears to be brought to a standstill as judged by clinical criteria, in addition to the proportion in which a striking degree of mental improvement comes about, is in itself not without possible significance."

PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS

The following case reports though written primarily for beginners in psychiatric work, general practitioners, social workers, nurses, etc., are accurate as to the medical facts. *The human interest content is also in accordance with the facts in every instance.* The names of course are entirely fictitious. The cases—with a single exception this month—have been met with by the Alienist in his visits to our various state hospitals:

A WOMAN WHO KILLED

BAD HEREDITY+FAULTY TRAINING=PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY
A QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY

Mabel Andrews-Groves' mother is a good, well meaning woman, but she has been easy going, indulgent, ignorant of her responsibility for the training of her children, and unequal to the task of controlling them. Mabel's father was an improvident miner, who thought he had ability as a detective and made attempts to do this work, but was not fitted for it in any way. It was necessary for the mother to do laundry work and cleaning much of the time, which took her away from home and left the children to their own devices so much that the neighbors often took pity upon them and helped them out with the food and services they needed.

The father, when finally divorced, left his wife and family destitute. Mabel, aged nine, and her mother then did laundry work in a hotel and janitor work for one of the schools. Mabel was out of school at this time and had little home life and was not controlled by her mother. *When twelve to fifteen years of age, she began going out on the streets at night. Even at the age of eleven she would stand at the window and peer out into the darkness to catch sight of a man. From this home and its influences, she married at the age of seventeen, and her first child was born three months afterwards.*

Mabel's teacher in the fourth grade found she could not be treated like other children; other teachers had tried this and had failed. She would set the whole school in an uproar by her behavior and talk, would interrupt at any moment to make her demands and requests, and thought she had a right to do this. The principal wanted to have her excluded from school because of her influence upon other pupils, but the teacher felt this would be unjust to the girl because the training she obtained in school was all she had.

Mabel was alert and acted upon impulse. Sometimes she was very bright and at others she could not learn. In school when she had done something wrong, she would say, "By golly! I didn't mean to do that, I thought I was going to be good," or "I couldn't help it, I had to do that. *Do you think the devil will get me if I can't help doing these things?*"

The children were afraid of her, she had no close companions in school. She had difficulties with her playmates, who often made remarks that she did not like and to which she was apt to react unpleasantly. She often said she was going to kill them when they did something to anger her, and afterward was sorry for having made these threats. The teacher warned other pupils not to make fun of Mabel or to do things to make her mad.

Upon the foregoing background of Mabel Andrew's early life as painted by her school teacher let us sketch the outline of her subsequent career. She was married at seventeen to a worthless husband, a gambler and a loose liver, and out of this union were born two boys, one of them now fifteen years old, working as a peddler upon trains, and the other twenty years of age, also working steadily and recently married.

Two of this husband's sisters were prostitutes and Mabel was quite intimately associated with them. Nevertheless, it seems that this first husband was jealous of her and prior to their divorce shot and killed another man with whom she was living after the separation. Apparently sympathy was with the husband, inasmuch as he was sent to an asylum for the criminal insane and released from there within a year.

Mabel meanwhile became associated with still another man of even worse morals than her first husband, neglected her children and became more and more careless of her association, so that her older boy upon the suggestion of the sheriff filed petition to be sent to the State school for boys, inasmuch as his mother was destitute and not giving him proper maternal care. Shortly after this, she was married to this man Groves with whom she had been living and matters went from bad to worse with her. She worked for her support at times, though Groves intimated that she could make all the money she wanted in an easier way. For some months she was an attendant in the state hospital to which she was afterward committed—and it is notable that *wherever she worked, her employers uniformly spoke well of her services and behavior while upon duty.*

In 1919 she found that her second husband was making her a laughing stock by his attentions to another woman, whereupon she armed herself with a revolver, followed this woman into a store and

shot her to death—a small loss to the community since the victim was a notorious character with a brother in the penitentiary for manslaughter.

But such were the inconsistencies of her make-up that even in jail Mabel, who had killed another woman for undue familiarity with her husband, carried on in a most indecent manner with some of the male prisoners. The jury, however, was a friendly one and returned a verdict of not guilty because insane, whereupon she was taken to a state hospital. *The evidence of insanity was along the lines recited above; the verdict was doubtless a compromise resulting from the jurors knowledge of Mable's frail make-up and faulty education, and of the worthless character of her victim.*

In the hospital and out Mabel has continued her checkered career. In 1920 she escaped while enjoying parole of the grounds and was out seven months, remaining quietly at home with her mother, a part of this time in a town near the scene of her crime. Later she kept house for a teacher in a nearby college town. Because she was beginning to feel nervous she asked the hospital authorities to send for her and remained until March, 1921, when she escaped again, to remain away for twenty-one months this time. Again she returned to her home town remaining with her mother and cooking in a hotel. Later she went to a neighboring city and after the man with whom she was going began to be attentive to another woman, she grew "nervous", hired a taxi to take her to another city forty miles away, told them to charge it to the superintendent of the state hospital, and was apprehended and returned. In the hospital she has much of the time had charge of the ward house-keeping with which she is thoroughly familiar because of her former employment as an attendant.

Let us now call Mabel in and see for ourselves what sort of a woman this may be, for love of whom one husband has killed a man, and whose passion for a second husband, injured pride or what not, has lead her to kill another woman.

When she enters the room we are mildly shocked to find her the most commonplace appearing individual one could well imagine—a placid, stout, moon-faced woman with much grey hair and perfect manners. There is no evidence of affectation about her, no sign of the fires that have flamed up so disastrously in the past. She is an elderly woman one might readily picture placing a hand in benediction upon the heads of her little grandchildren. She offers nothing until questioned and when she talks one recognizes the carefully guarded speech so characteristic of criminals—the result of the bitter experiences of confinement.

Mabel, it seems, when returned this last time had spoken of hearing voices and had been sulky and seclusive for some time but now acknowledges, after some questioning, that this was merely a "stall." At first she denies her indiscretions in the jail, but later admits that she is "foolish" when she needs money. She speaks placidly and rapidly, shows no sign of especial interest in her sons, feels that she should be with her mother, should be paroled and can go straight. She claims that she will never be foolish again with men, and at the same time

admits that she had been going about with a married man just before her return, though there was nothing at all improper about their acquaintance. *She does not regret killing the other woman but she is sorry for herself because she worked hard for a living while out of the institution and behaved herself.* She does not explain what sort of nervousness it was that precipitated her foolish behavior with regard to the taxi and thus her return. It is very questionable whether she has actually heard voices or not; if she has heard them she is clever enough to cover this up. There is no evidence of psychotic conduct aside from these statements, together with her sulky behavior when first returned—a type of conduct that can be readily explained in view of her rather childish reaction type.

The Binet-Simon test gives her a mental age of thirteen years. She is dull and backward but not a moron.

Mabel Andrews-Groves a woman for whom her first husband killed a man, and who in turn killed the paramour of her second husband, is not a very romantic character after all, just a female with rather poor heredity (mother neurotic, father an inadequate alcoholic, cousin insane) allowed to grow up to womanhood with little home training, but versed in all that the streets and bright lights of a small town could teach her. She is dull mentally, but an efficient worker. She has no psychosis, and upon the other hand she has few if any inhibitions—a primitive type of individual, strongly sexed and poorly trained to direct this energy along other lines of expression. Mabel has lived with guntotting, swearing, gambling, drinking, passionate men and has behaved herself accordingly.

Doubtless she was legally sane at the time she did the killing; that is, she knew the difference between right and wrong and, according to ordinary standards, was able to govern herself accordingly with regard to the killing. She was not an epileptic, nor was she under the control of delusional ideas, commanding voices or obsessions. She had sufficient mentality to comprehend the nature of her act and its consequences. *Yet her crime was predetermined by everything that had gone before in her life.*

INCOGNITO

PARESIS OF TABETIC TYPE OR LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, PLUS CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM

H. A. PASKIND, M. D.

For the amusement of the patients on our receiving ward there is a piano that, in some small measure, is still capable of responding to the notes played upon it, though oft-times with an asthmatic and crest-fallen tone. Often a patient comes in who, in spite of his disordered mind, is still able to wring music from this even more disordered instrument. Such a patient is John Nelson who never refuses a request to play and often sits at the piano almost all day long. He is very evidently a lover of the instrument, who will not desert his love though he meets her after she has seen better days, and under conditions that

neither can be proud of. Nelson's musical talent is greatly appreciated by the nurses and patients and consequently his case has come to possess more than ordinary interest for his physician.

When admitted Nelson was fifty-three years of age, had graduated from high school and for some years had studied music in Chicago. For years previous to admission he had been a periodical drinker, and every six months or so would go on an alcoholic debauch which made him "nervous," though he never heard voices or saw visions. Fifteen years ago he took a drink cure but without result.

A few months before admission mental symptoms were noted; his speech became incoherent and nonsensical, and he developed the idea that people on the street were talking about him—at which time he states he was drinking heavily. His mood was despondent for a few weeks, then he became irritable and quick to display extremes of temper. He began also to have short spells of unconsciousness, described as fainting spells—whiskey fits or mild convulsions?

Nine years before these mental symptoms appeared physical symptoms had developed. He had lost the proper use of his limbs, his feet felt like lead and as if he were "walking on marbles." There were severe shooting pains in the legs, a sense of numbness with some anaesthesia on the outer side of the arms and hands, and a sensation at times of a tight belt about the waist. His blood pressure is 155 systolic and 110 diastolic. He cannot stand without support of a cane. He is not paralyzed but walks with his feet widely apart and throws them too high in stepping. *There is no ataxia of the upper extremities—possibly as the result of his constant practice of coordination upon the piano.* His pupils do not diminish in size in proportion to the amount of light thrown into them, as normal pupils do, (Argyl-Robertson pupils) and his knee jerks are absent. Urination is difficult and there is some dribbling.

The Wassermann reaction is very positive in blood and spinal fluid. There are eighty cells per c. c. m. in the spinal fluid; the Lange test shows a paretic curve and the globulin is positive. These laboratory findings are all typical of general paralysis of the insane but we hesitate to make this diagnosis.

Nelson is still well preserved mentally; his memory, orientation, calculation and behavior all remain good in spite of the fact that he has now been in the hospital for three years. Evidently the central nervous system has undergone destructive changes; those in the spinal cord are tabetic in type. There is no doubt but what Nelson has suffered from locomotor ataxia for a long time, *but the question remains whether the mental symptoms prior to admission were results of acute alcoholism, and is he now merely a case of locomotor ataxia plus chronic alcoholic deterioration, or has the brain substance been invaded by the spirochetes of syphilis*—a thing we know does happen at times in cases such as his. Schumann, Donizetti and one of our late American composers all died of general paralysis of the insane, so if Nelson must go this way he travels in good company, along with many other noted men of various professions.

Meanwhile he grows progressively weaker physically, but is still a source of much entertainment to the residents of his ward. His versatility is surprising. The sonatas of Beethoven, the nocturnes of Chopin, the songs of Schubert and the dances of Chaminade fly from his fingers with equal ease and from the piano with equal difficulty.

The ward is well supplied with music donated by the patients' relatives and by the employes,—the various works of the classical romantic and latter day "popular" writers; the last of course, in greatest abundance and largest demand. But there are more works by one John Marshall than by any other composer, consisting mainly of descriptive pieces such as "Ocean Storms" and "Moonlight on the Bay." There are also numerous marches and dances by this same John Marshall and several love songs, verses, as well as the music by the composer.

From the day of his admission Nelson seemed more than ordinarily interested in the works of Marshall, but just why was hard to understand. Though pleasing to the ear it could easily be seen they were not fired by the divine spark, and some even a layman could recognize as being quite ordinary. When asked why he was so partial to these pieces, Nelson would reply briefly that he had heard them at various band concerts and theatres and liked them.

Now it is the custom in all state hospitals that mail sent out by patients shall first be read by the ward physician, who decides whether or not the matter presented is mailable. And thus one morning he found upon his desk a roll wrapped for mailing and a letter, both addressed to a musical publishing house in St. Louis. The former contained three musical manuscripts written by hand, two poems set to music and a descriptive piece for the piano. The composer's name appeared as "John Marshall." Perhaps the favorite soloist of the ward had copied a few selections and was sending them to a friend at the publishing house. The letter addressed to the publisher stated: "I am sending you a few pieces I have just written. I trust you will find a place for them in your catalog," and the signature was "John Marshall", *underneath which appeared the revealing words "John Marshall Nelson."* Our soloist, our highly entertaining virtuoso, who enjoys so much the works of John Marshall is none other than John Marshall himself, and these latest compositions seem quite up to his former standards, in spite of his devastating illness.

A little later as he played them over for the doctor Nelson explained that he had published under this *nom de plume* over 400 pieces for voice, piano, band and orchestra—a fact later verified from other sources. He had received a comfortable income from his works but had spent it all, and now was practically penniless, although his works were still played by numberless bands and orchestras.

Without doubt, here is a man who when he was well had a modicum of talent, some originality, great energy and considerable aspiration, which gifts seem to have remained with him in part throughout his terrible illness. Whether his songs will endure no one can tell. Some of the greatest works we have inherited from the masters were adjudicated only after the death of their creators. Some of the noblest

achievements of Schubert remained unpublished until some years after his death, when they were discovered in manuscript form by Schumann. Within a few years "John Marshall" may be entirely forgotten, but he has given pleasure to many thousands, and in person still delights a humble audience.

"He who does the best his circumstances allow, does well, acts wisely, and angels could do no more."

AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS

DEMENTIA PRAECOX WITH TERMINAL DEMENTIA

Dora Ford is the daughter of an alcoholic father, a religious fanatic and spendthrift who married his second wife, Dora's mother, when he was fifty, and she a somewhat peculiar spinster of thirty. A maternal great uncle was insane as was also one of his sons; a maternal great aunt was insane, and a maternal great uncle alcoholic. A nephew is also said to be insane.

In spite of this ominous heredity Dora stood up quite well under the burdens of a young music teacher's life until the age of twenty-seven when in 1910 she was committed to a state hospital—a single woman of rather pleasing appearance, when not whining and crying over her "sinfulness."

Today, January 1925, after fifteen years, Dora occupies a chair upon a habit-training ward, where (if not watched) she neglects the niceties of life, does a little kindergarten work of the simplest type, and spends the remainder of her time staring into space or in giggling and talking to herself—a case of what is familiarly known as terminal dementia, the end-state of dementia praecox. She is now forty-two years old but might pass for thirty-five if properly dressed. Her skin is fresh and the body contours are well preserved. Her bobbed hair shows no trace of gray. The process that has crippled the brain has apparently left the body untouched and she will probably linger on to old age as a state charge. (Dora is one of 10,000 cases of similar character under care in the institutions of a single state.)

In 1910 the writer received her as a patient upon a state hospital ward with a history of bed wetting when a child, common and high school education and some training in music. Menstruation occurred at the age of thirteen and had been regular. She had always been religiously inclined and of a nervous temperament.

The year before admission (May 1910) she became interested in a young man who called upon her a few times but the affair never actually amounted to anything. Dora, however, was quite unable to adjust herself to any practical experience with the other sex. She became irritable and more nervous, attending many special religious meetings and talking with the workers concerning her "conviction of sin." She worried over the remote possibility of being kidnapped and placed in the red light district. Because she was sinful and thought evil things she bobbed her hair as a penance because this was the only beauty she possessed to sacrifice. (This was fifteen years ago).

She was sent away to the home of a cousin, a minister in a small town and there began to exhibit odd, impulsive attacks of rage, ate uncouthly and laughed without reason, remarking at the same time that she wished she could stop it. She worked poorly about the house without interest in what she was doing, exhibited mawkish religious fervor and at the same time some peculiar ideas and activities of an erotic character. She thought the young man who had called upon her a few times was in town and saw him once upon the street gesturing indecently to her. She had "evil thoughts" about her cousin's husband, thought she had had a child and that it was John the Baptist. Later on at home she became quite unmanageable, struck her mother without cause and was violent to her attendant.

Aside from the illusion of seeing her lover upon the street she did not see strange things at this time and did not hear voices.

When admitted to the state hospital Dora was sobbing and whining and talking constantly about the bad things she had done or the good things she had not done and of how wicked she was. Her talk was rambling, a mixture of erotic and quasi-religious fervor. Her self accusations, although accomplished by tears and sobs were monotonous and somehow lacking in sincerity. "I have wronged everybody she would wail, I do not know what is the matter. I never will be good any more. I do not believe I was ever willing to pray; it was only when I knew George that I cared about doing it. He is the one that is praying for me. I said I would have him at any cost." At various times she went on in the same strain concerning childish misdemeanors. She was not willing to bear the cross, she was a liar, had been selfish, wicked, and thought she had had a child which God had taken away from her because she had an evil habit. Inquiry later on brought out the fact that Dora had evidently never been unduly free with men, indeed had had little to do with them in any other way than in the church for which she was organist. Nevertheless, she was full of erotic phantasies, all of which betrayed a marked regression in the direction of childish imaginations concerning sexual matters. For example, at one time she fancied she saw a man, with whom when they were little children together, she had had some erotic experience and whom she now thought was the father of her child, John the Baptist.

She was for some months quite restless, making it necessary to confine her in her room and occasionally was kept in bed to keep her from denuding herself. Now and then she refused nourishment, so as to require tube feeding, and her appearance was always that of sanctimonious, lacrimose dejection. The word association test revealed many slow and unusual responses betraying a large number of erotic fancies, the immature character of which showed quite definitely that she had never faced the problems of life along this line in a matter of fact way. *Dora had never really grown up. She had maintained the interests and conceptions of a child as to matters of sex.* However, in spite of her preoccupations with these matters, she seemed always to be aware of her actual environment, could tell where she was, and the date, and knew those about her. She was able to answer all direct questions concerning her school knowledge and general information. *There was no evidence of any actual dementia and the physical examination was entirely negative.*

At the age of twenty-seven Dora began to feel that her youth was slipping away from her; now or never she must have a husband and child. Physiological impulses, the sex drive which had beaten more or less in vain up to this time against the closed doors of maidenly and religious inhibitions, finally succeeded in forcing entrance into her conscious everyday life. But in spite of her twenty-seven years Dora was still only a child in these matters and the invader was compelled to adopt the form of her childish conceptions of sexuality. *Dora had been overly religious, as are many spinsters by way of compensation; she was shocked to find herself attacked, as it were, by thoughts and feelings that seemed to her very vulgar and wicked, and a state of conflict thus arose.* Childish conceptions of sex relationships contended with overly scrupulous religiosity and she became bewildered, upset and excited. She could no longer think nor behave rationally or consistently. *Her old-time self could grapple with the problem only by assuming that there was something very wicked about it all for which she must suffer punishment.*

Even in her ideas of punishment, however, we find her real interests voicing themselves. Thus she thought she was to be kidnapped and placed in a house of ill fame. She must stand about without clothing. She must be "given up to the crazy man." Other ideas were more frankly expressed: she had killed the wife of a man she liked, and still another man wished to marry her. Her father had become rich and re-married her mother. The milkman offered her beer in place of milk, that is, a gay life of dissipation in place of the old, tiresome "straight and narrow path." She also practised onanism at this time.

Some months after admission Dora began to acquire some insight, realizing that many of her odd ideas were without foundation, or the result of misinterpretation. Her behavior became fairly normal, though it still remained quite adolescent in type. At this time another word association test gave more satisfactory results than the first by way of fewer abnormal reactions. She was paroled to her mother in November 1910 but was returned within ten days in practically the same condition as when first admitted, though more irritable and less fanciful.

From this time we find Dora becoming steadily worse. Though she will work about the ward and play the piano she is no longer careful about her dress and general appearance; she continues to resent bitterly her confinement, laughs and cries by spells, slaps her own face and becomes angry with others on slight provocation. *At times she giggles a great deal and often becomes obscene in her talk.* About a year after her first admission she still believes that she has given birth to a child, at times hears "voices and birds talking to her." Occasionally without provocation she remarks, "I want to have a baby." At one time in a tantrum she even thrusts her hand impulsively through a window, cutting it severely.

Two years after admission she is still doing some work about the ward and is said to be more agreeable, frequently asking to go home. *At this time she finally effects an imaginary marriage with a phantom lover, which occurs in the dormitory where her old pastor comes in at night to marry her to Dr. K—a man already married and having*

three children she states without evidence of any appreciation of the absurdity of the whole situation. Frequently after this we find her walking about the ward calling for him, and again sitting down at the piano to play a wedding march, whilst she whispers to herself of his love and her joy.

Three years after admission she is upon a more disturbed ward and so untidy in general appearance that it is necessary for the nurse to comb her hair, though she still does some ward work of a simple character as she laughs and talks to herself.

Five years after admission she is doing no work, laughs to herself a great deal, is clean in her personal habits but takes no interest in her dress. Occasionally she asks to go home and when visited by her mother slaps her—presumably for not taking her home.

Twelve years after admission a brief progress note states that she is upon one of the "back wards," demented and violent and talking disconnectedly.

In February 1925, nearly fifteen years after admission Dora recognizes her former physician and smiles at him, goes willingly with him to the examining room and seats herself. She seems to be in a pleasant mood and talks to herself almost continuously and quite incoherently. *She mentions George, the man with whom she had a fancied love affair years ago, quite often, but the rest is incomprehensible.*

And here the history ends. Dora will never recover; her case was a malignant one from the beginning. For several years a great deal of attention was paid to her, she was talked to almost daily by her physicians who spent much time in an attempt to analyze her difficulties and explain them to her. For a time she seemed to respond to this treatment and to improve greatly, only to relapse again almost immediately upon return to her home, and to deteriorate steadily from thence on.

Dora's heredity is bad, her early training was exceedingly poor, and in the place of healthful interests and information concerning matters of sex, she was left to her own childish devices and developed habits of thought and feeling which later on made it impossible for her to accept ordinary sex ideas and interests. As a result, a mental conflict arose within her which has left her personality more thoroughly devastated than were the battle fields of France.

THE CASE OF THE HEAVENLY HERALD

PARANOIC STATE—RELIGIOUS FANATICISM

The ego is a small affair placed in the midst of a stupendous environment and must not only battle with the great world about but struggle as well for mastery of itself within. The self is often at war within its own confines. Various desires seek satisfaction at the expense of others, and nine times out of ten the body mechanism is relatively less efficient than a cheap automobile.

We have constantly to deal with inferiorities of personal make-up, acquired and inborn. We strive always to compensate for these deficiencies and to hide them from ourselves and from the world. What we have inherited by way of a nervous system, vital organs, glands of internal secretion, etc., all determine to a great extent the "push" that makes us want to excel. When self-esteem is injured, when success does not materialize in proportion to the inward urge, an excuse must be found. The ego must be soothed with the thought that it is not so much to blame itself as are the blunders and treachery of others, or the frailty of the body in which it dwells and through which it must work. We all have some of the small change of paranoia about us. In times of stress and strain we are prone to become suspicious and to misinterpret the attitude of others and what they may say. We may even go so far as to assume, without facts, that others are talking and taking action against us—especially when character is at stake. In our daydreams we desert the rough world of reality in order to shape a new and gentler environment in which we may do as we please.

Few are able to realize the full measure of their ambition. Some accept this failure philosophically. Many become irritable, fault-finding and cynical. Others seek satisfaction in religion. A few become insane—by way of a more or less complete retreat into a world of fantasy in which, as creators, they are free to do and to have what they please.

And, finally, an occasional individual, in order to secure what he wants, over-steps the bounds of ordinary thought and action, remaining at the same time closely enough in contact with the realities of life to make use of them in the construction of his dreams. These rare beings often have a surprising amount of energy and push, together with an amazing ability to interest others in their affairs. We tread on difficult ground here, as well as delicate, since not a few of the great actors in the world drama, as well as a multitude of lesser stars, have been looked upon as quite abnormal by those outside their immediate following. They are to be respected however, and of some it has been well said "*He was cracked, but the crack let the light in.*"

Antone Antonelli was born in Italy, the child of a poor barber. When a small boy Antone played at being a priest before little altars of his childish fashioning. His father and mother were cousins, and he had seven brothers, *one of whom is a dementia praecox patient in a state hospital.*

Antone went to school until he was fourteen years of age, when his father told him he must immigrate to the United States and earn money as a barber. Antone wanted very much to become a priest, but to do this one must first have an education, and the family needed his help. so he came to America in 1900. He was industrious, a good son of the church, and improved himself by going to business college, for a time, while working as a barber.

But he never gave up thought of the priesthood and so, while sitting in his empty shop one warm afternoon in 1906, was not greatly surprised to behold an apparition enter from the street, and to hear it address him in Latin, ordaining him a priest and directing him to an-

nounce himself as the *Heavenly Herald*. Antone is very exact in his statement that this was not a vision but an *apparition*, an actual visitation of the Trinity—in the form of Christ—which after speaking with him, walked out of the shop and vanished upon the side walk.

It was a wonderful experience and Antone was naturally much impressed, but not so surprised as you or I would have been, *because it was directly in line with the dreams of a life time. What could be more natural to a religious primitive than for the Lord to seek out one who was not only willing, but able to serve him.*

Antone did not with this give up his work, however, but in the evenings talked to his friends about his miraculous experiences. He must have been a convincing speaker, for gradually his audience increased in size as it began to be noised about the neighborhood that here was one who had been especially chosen, one who had received his commission as a priest direct from heaven.

Thus for nine years, until he was about twenty-nine years of age, Antone carried on as a barber by day and a priest by night, effecting many "cures" by the practice of divine healing, and spreading his name and fame throughout the colony.

In 1917 the number of his adherents increased to such an extent that he was able to organize *The Church of The Celestial City of the Heavenly Herald*, and give his entire time to his chosen work with such success that two years later the church was reorganized with a membership of 500. The property which had been purchased was altered into a church and parish house combined, in which were housed some monks, nuns and a little girl, proclaimed to be the re-incarnation of the Virgin Mary. The ritual of the church service remained that of the Catholic church.

Soon a branch church was established in Ohio and Antone became a bishop—self appointed. The home church was richly decorated and prosperous. Meanwhile there were murmurings from an adjoining catholic congregation and the newly made bishop made indirect overtures to the priest of this church for the admission of himself and congregation, advances which were of course discouraged. He must become regularly ordained before this could be considered and the *Heavenly Herald* naturally could not endure such a humiliation, nor had he the right to put off his mission for a number of years.

So Antone continued his ministrations to a devoted congregation. The blind were made to see, the paralyzed to walk, the dead to rise, day was turned into night and night into day, and even the World war was stopped through his intervention. All went well until one black day a parishioner accused him of improper relations with her twelve year old daughter, following which she swore out a warrant, and he was promptly arrested. The trial resulted in Antone's commitment to a state hospital for the insane, and it is here, a few weeks later, that we make our first personal contact with him at a staff meeting where he is presented in the regular routine, with an account of his previous life substantially the same as above.

The examining physician has found nothing of interest in his physical status. He is well built, well nourished and in full possession

of all his senses. The blood and spinal fluid Wassermann are negative.

He enters the room unostentatiously, seats himself comfortably and quietly awaits our pleasure. He is a short, compact Italian with a smooth young face; his eyes are alert, but for the most part modestly directed downward. His mood seems one of moderate depression, such as might be occasioned by his detention and the experiences leading up to it. He evidences no apprehension and only when he begins to speak does he betray a mannerism—often, as he talks, he covers his mouth with the tips of his fingers and coughs in an affected manner. At times also he stutters, especially when very much in earnest. He speaks simply and to the point, in good English with a strong accent.

One cannot but feel that here is a man who thoroughly believes in his mission. There is no question but that he is fully in touch with the situation, keenly aware of his environment. He is not a dreamy visionary, but a practical young man of affairs where his interests are concerned. His memory is intact, his fund of general information and of school knowledge is all that can be expected in view of his opportunities and interests.

He indignantly denies any improper relationships with children or adults. It was all a scheme of revenge upon the part of a woman he had reproved for her own misconduct. He does not deny that his parishioners have kissed his hands and feet, but asserts that this was really against his own wishes. He has not sought to convey the impression that he is a reincarnation of Christ (although some of his followers have stated that he has complained at times that his shoulders hurt, saying, "*That is where I carried the cross,*" and of headache, saying, "*That is where I wore a crown of thorns*").

It has been reported also that he was quite masterful in the treatment of his congregation, assuring them of the Lord's wrath if they did not do as he directed them, and that there was danger of their being cast into eternal fire if they did not obey the Heavenly Herald,—but all this he explains as merely the exhortation of a spiritual advisor.

His trial he looks upon as a martyrdom similar to that of Christ. His miracles he reiterates in a simple, matter of fact way and exhibits a number of photographs in support of them. In further proof of his heavenly mission, he submits the fact that his initials can be placed upon the points of a five-pointed star, thus forming the first letters of the words "A Heavenly Herald come down." (The name used in this account is not Antone's actual one, hence this interesting bit of "proof" is not demonstrable here.)

Following the decision of the medical staff that Antone is in a paranoic state, he remained at the hospital as an exemplary patient, not working, it is true, but docile, observing all rules carefully, modest in his demeanor, and refraining from contact with the other patients. When asked why he does not preach to them, he explained that he feels this might not be good for them, or at least not in accord with the wishes of the authorities. He had parole of the grounds and had many visitors from his congregation. When I spoke to him upon various

occasions I could not but be impressed with his attitude, which was neither strange nor grandiose—although he was said by some of his disgruntled followers to have been very dictatorial with them, demanding much personal admiration and homage.

Within a few months a writ of habeas corpus was issued and at the time of this trial some of the physicians who had charge of him were of the opinion that, after all, he was merely a sane man playing a game for what there might be in it for him. Antone's attitude, however, when placed upon the witness stand gave instant lie to these suppositions. *He did not recede one iota from his position as already outlined. He was still the Heavenly Herald, whose chief duty was to save human souls. He had performed miracles. He had been ordained by an apparition representing the Holy Trinity; and, though a mere man, he had not sinned, as his traducers claimed he had.* All in all, his attitude during this trial was an admirable one, and a thoughtful person could not but call to mind another trial some 1,900 years ago. He had every appearance of a good man undergoing martyrdom.

He was returned to the hospital and when seen again, some months later, preserved practically the same demeanor and content of thought as when first admitted. At this time he still planned to serve God as a priest, still maintained faith in the apparition of years ago and stated that about one-half of his congregation was still faithful to him. He refused to talk concerning his theory of the Virgin child, since this might be used as proof against his sanity. He evidently believed in her, and stated she had appeared to him in a vision in the hospital. His ideas of persecution were apparent only in the direction of the priest of a church in the neighborhood of his home. Concerning his mission as the Heavenly Herald he had nothing to say, merely reiterating, "I am the unworthy and humble servant of God." *When asked if he was sure that his own intense desire to become a priest had not led him to take a short cut to attain this end outside the bounds of sanity, he merely cited the old prophets to whom God appeared so often.*

What shall one conclude from all these strange happenings to Antone, the queer ideas he clings to, and his correct behavior under the stress and strain of his trial and incarceration in an insane hospital?

I think there is but one conclusion possible at this time. Antone was not able to become a priest and leader in the regular way, so out of his intense longing for this sort of a life he developed a series of visions, dreams and ecstasies—merely the vivid thought processes of a religious primitive—upon the basis of which he has, without further disintegration of the personality, been able to proceed to his goal. The entire affair thus becomes a paranoic development upon the basis of a primarily hysterical type of reaction.

The fact that his conceptions of heavenly things appeal to so many other men and women with the same background supports this viewpoint.

How far he may go in this paranoic development is a question. He still insists that if he were to do wrong he would go to hell instantly, but at the same time it remains to be seen whether in his

own eyes he can possibly be guilty of wrongdoing. He has been accused of this—with how much truth we do not know. Certainly his behavior, protestations and the general tenor of his thought seem to be inconsistent with the crime of which he is accused.

Were comparisons not unwise, one might mention several well known sects that have arisen in the last hundred years upon no more solid a foundation than that upon which Antone has set his church. In Shaw's play, "St. Joan," the inquisitor, just before the trial of Joan for heresy, agrees with the bishop that Joan is "*one of these innocents*" out of whom great harm may come through the misdirected activities of their deluded followers. Yet Joan was later made a saint—and there you are! Religion seems to be so much a matter of faith, of the emotions, that it is difficult for many to think clearly in these matters, hence we cannot judge Antone too severely for his self-appointed priesthood, *provided he does not break the law of the land.*

MISUNDERSTOOD

ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR FOLLOWING ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA (SLEEPING SICKNESS), POST ENCEPHALITIC PARKIN- SONIAN SYNDROME.

Edward Irons was brought to a state hospital because he drew a gun on his mother and sister upon three different occasions last year, chased his sister with a knife in his hand, and again threatened to shoot himself. The family concluded there was something wrong with Edward and had him committed.

Examination at the time of the patient's admission brought out no evidences of mental disorder. His memory was good, he fully comprehended all that was going on about him, and there was no evidence whatever of hallucinosis or delusions. His school knowledge and general information were apparently as good as could be expected of one who had never had much education. The physical examination was essentially negative, save that the pupils reacted sluggishly to light; blood Wassermann was negative.

The case at first was left undiagnosed, *although the patient stated he had had an attack of sleeping sickness some five years ago, which left him "very nervous."*

Let us observe Edward as he enters the room for a second examination. He is a well built young man of twenty-five, who walks rather slowly and without grace. His head is thrust slightly forward, the trunk is bent forward at the hips; the arms, as they hang at the side, are bent at the elbow and the knees fail to straighten completely as he walks. His mouth is slightly open and the corners turn up in a fixed smile. The eyes are bright in an immobile face, *as if peering through a mask.* He seats himself with a hint of awkwardness and looks steadily before him. There is a slight tremor of the right hand as it rests upon a knee. As we comment upon these facts his gaze remains fixed, but when addressed he looks at the examiner and continues to look at him with a steady, unwavering gaze, even after he

has stopped talking. *We flex one of his arms at the elbow and then extend it slowly, when instead of coming down smoothly, it conveys the sensation of moving upon cogs at the joint.* We ask if he is troubled much with an increased amount of saliva and he answers yes. He offers nothing spontaneous, but responds quickly and briefly to questions. His articulation is thick, as if he were chewing tobacco, although his mouth is empty. As he talks his expression remains unchanged. *Facial mimicry, the normal response of the facial musculature to the emotions is apparently quite lost.* If there were no history of sleeping sickness in this case the diagnosis could be made solely upon the patient's appearance, the stooped posture, the flexed elbow and knees, the masklike face and the tremor of the hands assure us beyond a doubt that this is a post-encephalitic condition—a *Parkinsonian syndrome*.

This condition is not uncommon nowadays; every large hospital has several of these unfortunates on hand at all times. Formerly states of rigidity with tremor were seen only in people of late middle life; now we find them even in the early teens, sometimes following marked cases of encephalitis lethargica, and again with only a history of influenza. Some develop directly after the illness, others more slowly. The disease process is inflammatory in character and situated, for the most part, at the base of the brain, where damage to a small mass of nerve cells and fibers, termed the globus pallidus, results in muscular rigidity—a stiffness which led another patient to call it "the slow disease," because it had slowed up his bodily activities so much.

Fortunately the mental activities are usually slowed down as well, and the majority of these patients seem possessed of a strange contentment. To be sure, they would like to get well, but they witness this hope deferred from day to day without complaint. The more marked cases exhibit a very apparent loss of mental activity and may become mere vegetative organisms, moving so slowly that a simple meal may require a half hour or more in eating.

Strangely enough, however, these same patients who walk so slowly and stiffly, when stimulated enough can even run quite swiftly. The damage done to the brain has merely interfered with the patient's responses to ordinary stimuli.

Edward Irons, however, was not brought to a state hospital because his movements were stiff and slow. *He had not behaved well at home and his people were afraid of him.* His heredity is apparently negative; he was normal as a child, not impulsive, easily managed and had no trouble in the school or in the home. When fourteen, he had "nervous prostration (?)" could not do anything for about a year, but finally recovered and went to work upon the farm, then at various jobs, and finally drifted into street fair work as a concessionaire. He made good money and gambled much, but did not go with women or drink. In the spring of 1921 he had sleeping sickness—had cramps in the arm, was sleepy, saw double, was in a hospital six weeks and at home for six months. Following this, he tells us, he has never recovered his old "pep"; he could not "spiel" as he used to in the street

fairs, his voice was husky and he found himself getting stiffer and stiffer. Finally, in October, 1924, he gave up because he was too weak to work any more.

He returned home, but his folks did not appreciate the extent of his disability and imposed upon him, he thinks. He never had trouble with them before, and when he tried to bluff them into treating him better they misunderstood him. He does not confess that he gets angry more easily than he used to, but upon the ward it is said that he works very slowly and was very irritable when first admitted.

If he could go home he thinks he would stay there the coming summer and next fall go back to selling magazine subscriptions, as he has been doing the last two winters.

Many children who have had sleeping sickness do not develop the rigidity and tremors described above, but become badly behaved, impulsive, violent, treacherous and uncontrollable. Girls at the age of puberty become delinquent, boys run away from home, lie, steal and fight. Apparently Edward has suffered some of these changes in disposition in addition to his physical disability, thus rendering the problem of his care outside of an institution doubly difficult—*especially in view of the fact that he boasts that in spite of his slowness and stiffness, he can still shoot a rabbit on the run. "When I set my mind on anything I am pretty free,"* he remarks.

Edward had some sort of mental trouble at fourteen. It may be that sleeping sickness attacks neuropathic stocks more severely than those of sounder heredity.

There is no specific treatment for these conditions. The psychopathic behavior must be contended with as we would deal with any other abnormal behavior. The rigidity can be reduced temporarily by the use of hyoscin or scopolamin, but both are only temporary aids. Specific serums have not yet been developed. Very possibly Edward can return to his family. Since they have been informed that he is really an invalid, and not simply a mean fellow, they will doubtless make allowances for him now and try not to provoke him. Eventually, however, his physical condition will become worse and he will be returned to the hospital. Thus far none have been known to recover.

The phenoltetrachlorphthalein test for hepatic function. Recent studies for the author's method.—Sanford M. Rosenthal. J. Am. med. assoc., Chicago, 1924, LXXXIII, 1049.

Slight impairment of function was demonstrated with the phenoltetrachlorphthalein test in ninety percent of patients with secondary syphilis with cutaneous eruptions. Most severe damage to function was present in arsphenamin treatment and catarrhal jaundice during the height of the disease; this favors the presumption of the existence of a hepatitis in these conditions. The occurrence of jaundice 8.8 times more frequently in the syphilis clinic than in the medical clinic speaks for a causative relationship of arsphenamin therapy to the jaundice.

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH

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A STUDY OF HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

MYRTLE RAYMAKER, *Psychologist, Institute for Juvenile Research.*

THIS study covers Army Alpha and Stanford-Binet examinations made on high school students in 1922, 1923, and 1924. The students of 1922 were given the Army Alpha examination and those of 1923 and 1924 the Stanford-Binet examination. High school grade marks were used for follow-up on these cases. The students were those who applied to the Scholarship association¹ for financial aid to continue high school work. The association used mental test ratings as partial criteria for granting scholarships. Industry and school accomplishment were also considered. Since this was somewhat of an experimental study, the scholarship was given to students who were doing good work, but whose mental test ratings were below that usually considered necessary for high school. No scholarships were given, however, to those students whose rating was below seventy-five. The examinations were made by the Institute for Juvenile Research of Chicago, Illinois.

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.

There are several factors which must be considered in any study of selected cases. In this particular group most of the children were of foreign born parentage and twenty-seven of the group were foreign born children. Some had been in the United States less than two years at the time of the examination. The parents were very anxious for the children to complete high school and the children themselves felt very strongly that the only way to succeed was to have a high school education. Therefore, we would expect these students to be much more serious and hard working than the average high school student.

The total number of cases examined was 161. Grade averages were not made on all cases, because some students were in high school I-A and only grades for one semester's work were available. Only average grades, covering at least three semesters' work were used.

THE ARMY ALPHA EXAMINATION.

The Army Alpha examination was given to sixty-eight of the students and the ratings were changed into intelligence quotients,

¹ Scholarship Association for Jewish Children; Chicago, Illinois.

according to the army scale. Rating by letters, there were fifteen percent A's, forty-seven percent B's, twenty-three percent C's, and fifteen percent C's. These ratings were somewhat lower than would be expected, but the fact that many of the students were under sixteen years may account somewhat for the distribution.

When the ratings were translated into intelligence quotients the highest intelligence quotient was 1.30, the lowest .84, and the median 1.06. The distribution shows that 7.7 percent of ratings were from .80 to .89; 13.8 percent, from .90 to .99; forty percent, from 1.00 to 1.04; 32.3 percent, from 1.10 to 1.19; and 6.2 percent, above 1.20. The distribution curve was very much skewed in the upper end, since 78.5 percent were 1.00 and above. Terman's unselected cases run about fifty-two percent with intelligence quotients of 1.00 and above.²

The average school grades were distributed from those below .70 to those of .90 and above; 1.6 percent were below .70; 3.1 percent, from .70 to .79; 35.3 percent, from .80 to .84; 46.1 percent, from .85 to .89; 13.9 percent, from .90 and above. The average grade for the group was 85.7. The correlation between the Army Alpha rating and the school grade was $.49 \pm .06$. This would indicate that there is, for this group, a marked correlation between the Army Alpha rating and the school grade.

THE STANFORD-BINET EXAMINATION.

The remaining ninety-three children were given the Stanford-Binet examination. The range of intelligence quotients was about the same as for the Army Alpha; *i. e.*, the highest intelligence quotient was 1.25 and the lowest .82. The median for this group was found to be five points lower; *i. e.*, 1.01. This would indicate that the Stanford-Binet rates somewhat lower than the Army Alpha, which should be considered in using the mental rating for prognosis for school work. The distribution of the Stanford intelligence quotient ratings shows that 10.6 percent were .80 to .89; 35.3 percent, from .90 to .99; 29.4 percent, from 1.00 to 1.09; twenty percent, from 1.10 to 1.19; and 4.7 percent, above 1.20. This distribution shows almost the same percentage of cases above 1.00 as does Terman's unselected group; here we have 54.1 percent, as against Terman's fifty-two percent. This group, however, showed a larger percentage of low average intelligence; *i. e.*, 35.3 percent, as compared to twenty-seven percent in Terman's group. The school grades were distributed from .70 to .90 and above; seven percent were in the group of .70 to .79; 44.7 percent were from .80 to .84; 22.1 percent, from .85 to .89; and 21.1 percent were .90 and above. This was practically the same as for the Army Alpha group; *i. e.*, an average grade of .85, as against 85.7. Table II shows the distribution for grades and intelligence quotients.

² Terman-Lewis—The Measurement of Intelligence, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916; pp. 66.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRADES AND INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS.

TABLE II.

I. Q.	Below 70	70-79	80-84	85-89	90	Number	Percent
80-89			6	3		9	10.6
90-99		6	11	9	5	31	35.3
100-109			11	8	6	25	29.4
110-119			9	2	6	17	20.0
120			1	2	1	4	4.7
Number of Cases.....		6	38	24	18	86	
Percent of Cases.....		7.0	44.7	22.1	21.2		100

The correlation between the Stanford intelligence quotient and the school grade is .72 with a probable error of $\pm .04$. This correlation was somewhat higher than has been found by most experimenters.³ This may be accounted for by the selected quality of the group.

STANFORD-BINET MORE RELIABLE.

A comparison of the Army Alpha correlation of $.49 \pm .06$ and the Stanford-Binet correlation of $.72 \pm .04$ would indicate that the prognostic value for school grades the Stanford-Binet is the more reliable. The Stanford-Binet ratings would seem, also, to indicate that we have over-estimated the intelligence test rating necessary for high school work. The Stanford group who were "B" students in high school; *i. e.*, their average school grade was 85.4, made an average intelligence quotient rating of only 1.01. However, it is impossible to generalize for prognostic values on a study made of one group of students.

The total foreign born group of twenty-seven cases were in the United States for periods ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to thirteen years. The intelligence quotients of this group varied from .74 to 1.23, with a median of 1.01. The distribution of intelligence is practically the same as for the total Stanford-Binet group. Of this group, 15 or 55.5 percent were completing a four year course in high school; nine or 33.5 percent were completing a two year course; two or 7.4 percent were completing eighth grade work; and one of them, or 3.7 percent was sent to a trade school because he was unable to complete grammar school work. This boy had an intelligence quotient of .78.

INTELLIGENCE RATING AND SCHOOL COURSE

An attempt was made to study the relation between the type of course taken and the intelligence rating, but the difficulty of evaluating the courses made this somewhat unreliable. Thirty-six percent of the

³ Jordan's, correlation of five intelligence tests with grades.
Journal of Educational Psychology, Vol. XIII, No. 7, pp. 419.

total group are taking only a two year commercial course, and 20.5 percent are taking a four year general course. Of those taking the four year technical course 36.8 percent fall in the intelligence group of 110 to 119; 41.7 percent of those taking the four year science course, are from .90 to .99; 39.1 percent of those taking the four year general course are from 1.00 to 1.09 while sixty-four percent of those taking the four year commercial course and 33.3 percent of those taking the two year commercial course are in the same group; 46.1 percent of the two year trade school group are from eighty to eighty-nine. There seems to be no definite relation of intelligence quotient and course taken except in the two year trade school course who are the lowest intelligence quotient group.

SUMMARY

1. Army Alpha ratings are slightly higher than Stanford-Binet ratings.
2. Median I. Q. for "B" scholarship work is a Stanford-Binet I. Q. of 1.01.
3. Correlation between school grades and intelligence test is higher with Stanford than with the Army Alpha, i. e., $r = .72 \pm .04$ with Stanford and $.49 \pm .06$ with Alpha.
4. No relation was found between type of course taken and intelligence quotient, except with the trade school courses.
5. School achievement should be used with intelligence test as criteria for high school work.

REPORT OF THE SURVEY OF THE SPECIALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

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Dr. Charles F. Read, State Alienist.
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Miss Alta Kamnetz, Stenographer.
Miss Nina Louise Roessler, Stenographer.
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Mr. William Melville, Clerk.

* Deceased during Survey.

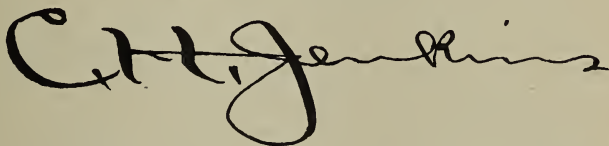
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO THE Members of the Fifty-fourth General Assembly and the Governor of the State of Illinois:

Agreeable to the provisions of Senate Bill Number 448, Fifty-third General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Department of Public Welfare has caused to be made a Survey of the Specially Handicapped Children of Illinois.

The Director of the Department of Public Welfare assigned to the Division of Criminology, of which Doctor Herman M. Adler is the head, the detail of making this Survey.

Respectfully submitted,



Director.

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Public Welfare respectfully reports that conformable to an act providing for a survey and report of the numbers, location, and types of specially handicapped children of school age within the State of Illinois, the survey was begun on July 1, 1923 and concluded November 30, 1924.

The main reason for the legislature's enacting this law was the insistent demand from several quarters for a sufficient number of special institutions for the study of all subnormal children and children with special handicaps. Great pressure was brought to bear upon the legislature and state officials to establish such institutions. The officials in charge of the Department of Public Welfare were not convinced either of the necessity or of the wisdom of engaging in this program, because of its magnitude and because of the probable future necessity for costly expansion once it had been entered upon.

Inquiries were made of those in charge of schools, public and parochial, of charitable institutions, of superintendents of factories, and others, in an endeavor to determine how considerable was the number of children known to come under this law. In the case of the blind and the deaf, provisions have already been made by the state through pensions and industrial schools. Also in the case of those who are unable to care for themselves by reason of accident, provision is made by law under the Industrial Compensation act. The survey, therefore, confined itself to the specific provision of this law with the exclusion of the blind and the deaf and those who were being cared for under the Industrial Compensation act.

The work of the survey was divided into two main parts. In the first place the general consideration of the project and the determination of the actual procedure which was to be followed, and in the sec-

ond place, the carrying out of the study itself. In connection with the preliminary consideration of the entire project it was necessary for field workers to cover much territory to find out in a general way what ought to be done, and which communities would offer the best conditions for successful study. A large number of counties which were thus studied seemed to contain very few handicapped children. Other counties were not suitable for consideration because they were so difficult of access.

It was obvious from the beginning that the success of the study of this problem depended upon a number of factors which had to be carefully weighed before a decision could be reached as to the exact procedure to be followed.

First of all, on account of its geographical position and cultural history, the State of Illinois presents considerable inequalities in its methods of dealing with the education and social problems of minors. Density of population, economic factors, and predominant occupations influence this to some extent.

While it might be theoretically desirable to have a body of exact knowledge available in regard to all the children in the State of Illinois who compose the group designated by this law, the practical difficulties of securing this information and the time which would necessarily be consumed in the study indicate that it would require several years to obtain it. The disadvantage of extending the length of time in which to make the study is, principally, that when the final results were obtained they would not be comparable with data secured earlier because of inevitable changes which occur during an extended period of time.

To get information of precise statistical value, the entire examination should be completed within the same school year. This was obviously impossible of accomplishment. Furthermore, there has accumulated in recent years a considerable body of information on this subject, both in this state and in others, so that the general nature of the problem is relatively well understood at the present moment. It seemed an unwarrantable undertaking to attempt to secure within one school year information in regard to every child coming under this law within the State of Illinois.

Furthermore, it was obviously impossible to those informed on this subject to undertake a task of this magnitude within the appropriation made. The difficulties of securing a personnel competent to make such a study would prevent it, even if a very much larger sum had been made available by the legislature.

For these reasons it was decided that the intent of the law could be carried out by limiting the scope of the work and studying only sample communities. It was hoped that such samples could be obtained that the results, when augmented by other studies which have been made in this state by the Department of Public Welfare, would suffice to form a basis for constructive legislation to take care of this problem in the future. Such legislation, it was understood, was the main object of this study. Neither the legislature nor the Department of Public Welfare is inclined to consider an academic study of much value in itself. The public has become rather skeptical of surveys

which result in nothing more than a report which can be filed on the shelves for future reference.

The committee appointed by the Department of Public Welfare under the provision of this law met frequently and finally decided upon the two counties which were to be studied, and drew up the general scheme to be followed in the conduct of the survey. The two sample counties selected were Alexander as the representative county of the southern part of the state, and DuPage as representative of the northern part. It was originally planned to include two other counties in this study, an agricultural county in the corn belt, and a mining county. Alexander county was selected as the first for study. The work had not progressed very far, however, when it became apparent that so many practical difficulties and unavoidable delays would be encountered that in all probability it would not be possible to study more than two counties before the legislature convened.

The reasons for this are interesting and important. They can be summed up briefly into a distrust on the part of the community of the purposes and the methods of such a study. This distrust is due, in part, to a misunderstanding of propaganda which has been conducted in this state and elsewhere in this country during recent years in regard to the value of mental tests, and, in part, to the methods of dealing with those who are found to be subnormal.

The parents of subnormal children and school officials, as well as officers of government, have been somewhat alarmed by the implications that the only proper method for dealing with all subnormal children was to segregate them for life in institutions. Not only do parents of the high grade defectives, in whom no anti-social tendencies are manifested, regard this possible action on the part of the community with alarm, but public officials and legislators who are interested in formulating policies and making provisions for the needs of the community as a whole view with increasing concern the financial obligations which must result from a too literal interpretation of such statements.

In addition to all this, there is also the inherent individuality of our citizens, one of the fundamental virtues on which our form of government rests, which resents the intrusion of the state into problems and functions which it considers purely local or individual. There is a proper alarm among our citizens against too great centralization of power and manifestation of paternalism on the part of the state.

Reassuring the public school officials and teachers, as well as the parents and school children themselves took time, and in some instances has been only partially successful. While this has greatly delayed the progress of the survey and has undoubtedly reduced the amount of material made available by it, nevertheless it is not an unimportant result, and is one which must be kept in mind in any legislation on this question, whether based on this survey or any other considerations.

CO-OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The law applies to children who are handicapped by two types of disabilities, mental and physical. The Department of Public Welfare was equipped to deal satisfactorily with the mental side of the problem

but less well with the physical side. In order to assure satisfactory results on the physical side the Department invited the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., to co-operate with the institute in making special physical studies of the school children in the counties selected.

The surgeon general detailed Surgeon G. A. Kempf, two women physicians and two special nurses to the state of Illinois for the purpose of making physical examinations. This work is being done under the direction of Surgeon Taliaferro Clark in charge of the Section of Field Investigations in Child Hygiene, United States Public Health service.

One unit began the physical studies of the school children of the southern county on March 24, 1924, and as many children as possible, by number 1,254, were examined before the close of school on June 6, 1924. In the summer, during the vacation period of the public schools, all inmates of the State School for Girls and the State School for Boys, at Geneva and St. Charles, were examined.

On September 15, 1924 work was begun in the northern county, and is still in progress. These examinations will be completed in March, 1925. Some time will be then be required to correlate the ensembled data.

Briefly, the totals of the physical examinations which were made are presented in the following chart. The figures for the northern county must be considered as still incomplete.

TABLE I.
PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Place of Examination	Number of Children (both sexes)
Southern county	1254
Northern county	4603
State School for Girls.....	241
State School for Boys.....	450
Total	6548

In the southern county physical examinations were made in ten colored and twenty-six white public schools and in one parochial school; in the northern county the work has gone on, thus far, in twenty-five public and three parochial schools. In both communities the schools varied from the small one-room building of the rural farming region, where the examiners often had difficulty in finding a place in which to work, to the large buildings of the urban school system.

The northern county was found to be in advance of the southern county in its attention to the physical welfare of its children. This may be explained on the basis of the distribution of the population; that is, the northern county is urban and the southern county is rural. It is usual that in the more populous centers the parents have learned the need of the child for careful physical care. Particularly is this true in regard to nutrition.

Trachoma was common throughout the southern county. The health authorities are aware of this and the cases in the town schools were under treatment.

In the northern county the most prevalent physical defect is goitre. This condition is so prevalent as to warrant special consideration.

Many physical defects were found in the children in both counties, and there is much that might be done to aid in their correction. One of the most urgent needs was found to be in the children of parents of marginal income, who were unable to pay for either corrections or treatment. For this not inconsiderable group neither county had adequate provision.

The physical and mental health of school children is one of the most important problems of public welfare today. The need of special care of those who are physically handicapped in any way becomes apparent to anyone who has studied large groups of children. It becomes more so when one studies a group of adults and finds the results of conditions which might have been cured or modified in childhood. These end results were shown in a striking manner in the defects found in the draftees during the late war, for here as never before was the whole health problem brought forcibly to the attention of the public.

PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Psychological group tests were given to every child of school age, from six to eighteen attending grammar or high school. Those who made a low rating on the group test—an intelligence quotient below seventy—were recalled for individual study. Since in the upper grades, however, it is possible for a child to be three or more years retarded in school and yet have an intelligence quotient above seventy, it became necessary to recall for individual study also all children who were three or more years retarded. In general the group test was given to all children of school age, and individual examinations to all who were three or more years retarded, or had an intelligence quotient below seventy. Individual examinations were given also when requested by the teacher or parent, or when the necessity was indicated by the psychiatric examination. A number of teachers' meetings were held in which the purposes of the survey were fully explained and the co-operation of the teachers was secured. Teachers were asked to fill out a blank containing a number of questions, the answers to which make possible a better interpretation of the test results. These questions related to the child's nativity, his school placement and record, and also whether the child presented any problem, physical or mental, and, in the opinion of the teacher, should receive a special examination.

The group tests used were the Otis Primary examination for the first three grades, the Haggerty Intelligence test for the grades four to eight, and the Army Alpha for the high schools. For the individual examinations, the Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon test was used. In some instances other supplementary tests, such as the Sequin Form Board, the Stenquist test for mechanical ability, were also given.

These psychological tests measure the mental development of the child and express it in terms of mental age. This mental age is then compared with the chronological age and the relationship thus found is expressed in terms of the intelligence quotient. This quotient is obtained by dividing the mental age by the chronological age. Thus, if the mental age of a child corresponds to his chronological age, the

resulting intelligence quotient is 1.00. If the mental age is above that of the chronological age the intelligence quotient is over 1.00, and in the same way if the mental age is below that of the chronological age the intelligence quotient is less than 1.00.

Before beginning work in a school, the psychologist arranged the test program with the principal of the school so as to cause as little disturbance as possible in the ordinary routine. The general plan was to finish the group testing of a whole school in one day even if the entire staff of psychologists was required. The group test generally takes about forty minutes, which is equivalent to the school period. Wherever room was available, two or three grades were combined and the test was given to the whole group. Explanations about filling out the lists of questions were again given to each individual teacher and it was requested that the sheets be returned as soon as possible. The tests were then sent to Chicago where they were scored by a group of clerks. Lists were made out for each school giving the name of the school, the chronological age, the mental age, the intelligence quotient, and the classification of each pupil. These lists were sent back to the workers in the field and were the basis for the selection for individual examinations. To these lists were added the names of pupils for whom special examinations had been requested by the teacher.

In the two counties, Alexander and DuPage, psychological group tests were given to a total of 15,118 pupils. This total consists of the following groups:

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

City Whites	1,560
County Whites	1,437
City Whites, High School.....	389
County Whites, High School.....	174
City Negroes	1,002
County Negroes	190
Negro High School.....	82
Total	4,834

DU PAGE COUNTY.

City Schools	6,313
County Schools	2,047
High Schools	1,363
Orphanage and Special Schools.....	561
Total	10,284

In addition to the group tests individual examinations were given to 1,159 pupils distributed as follows:

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

City Whites	136
County Whites	272
City Negroes	319
County Negroes	85
Total	812

DU PAGE COUNTY.

City Schools	141
County Schools	206
Total	347

In Alexander county, there were 297 pupils who were absent repeatedly when the psychologists visited the school and could not therefore be given the tests. There were also 118 pupils for whom the information sent in by the teachers was not complete and who were not included in the distribution. In DuPage county, 265 were absent and 552 were not included in the distribution because of lack of complete information.

As already stated those pupils who on the group test made an intelligence quotient below seventy or who were three or more years retarded by grade were given individual examinations. The following tables show the distribution of intelligence for both counties, giving the results for each group separately:

TABLE II.
GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLIGENCE.
ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Intelligence	Quotient	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	Total
City Whites	Number..	1	3	10	41	174	280	413	351	176	73	27	9	2	1560
	Per cent..	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.6	11.2	17.9	26.4	22.6	11.3	4.7	1.7	0.6	0.1	100.0
County Whites	Number..		3	51	114	320	400	301	174	51	13	7	3		1437
	Per cent..		0.2	3.5	7.9	22.3	27.9	20.9	12.1	3.6	0.9	0.5	0.2		100.0
City White H. S.	Number..					2	42	111	153	68	12	1			389
	Per cent..					0.5	10.8	28.5	39.3	17.5	3.1	0.3			100.0
City Negroes	Number..	7	12	86	170	290	223	157	49	7	1				1002
	Per cent..	0.7	1.2	8.6	17.0	29.0	22.3	15.7	4.9	0.7	0.1				100.2
County Negroes	Number..	1	7	16	39	54	37	26	9	1					190
	Per cent..	0.5	3.7	8.4	20.6	28.4	19.5	13.7	4.7	0.5					100.0
Negro H. S.	Number..					19	30	20	10	3					82
	Per cent..					23.2	36.6	24.4	12.2	3.6					100.0

Table I shows the numbers and percentages of pupils in the various intelligence quotient groups, arranged by groups of ten, that is, the numbers and percentages rating between thirty and forty, forty and fifty, fifty and sixty, and so forth. In general pupils making an intelligence quotient below seventy are classified as very inferior; those making an intelligence quotient between seventy and ninety as inferior; between ninety and 110 as adequate; between 110 and 120 as superior; 120 and above as very superior.

TABLE III.
GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLIGENCE.
DU PAGE COUNTY.

Intelligence	Quotient	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	Total
City Schools	Number..		6	27	64	362	798	1368	1606	1155	527	232	112	56	6318
	Per cent..		0.1	0.4	1.0	5.8	12.6	21.6	25.4	18.3	8.4	3.7	1.8	0.9	100.0
County Schools	Number..		3	13	50	228	449	539	414	218	82	35	11	5	2047
	Per cent..		0.1	0.6	2.4	11.2	22.0	26.4	20.2	10.7	4.0	1.7	0.5	0.2	100.0
High Schools	Number..				1	2	47	193	565	440	94	19	1	1	1363
	Per cent..				0.07	0.1	3.4	14.2	41.5	32.3	6.9	1.4	0.07	0.07	100.01
Orphanage and Special Schools	Number..		2	22	54	140	156	119	47	15	4	1	1		561
	Per cent..		0.4	3.9	9.6	25.0	27.8	21.2	8.4	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.2		100.1

Table II shows the results for DuPage county. An examination of Table I and Table II shows that in both counties the county schools have a greater percentage of inferiors than the city schools. In Alexander county the negro schools show a still greater percentage of inferiors.

In both counties, the median chronological age for the first grade is about seven years, increasing about one year for each succeeding grade. The median mental age is slightly lower for city schools of

Alexander county, and much lower for the county and negro schools. In DuPage county, the median mental age for the city schools is also seven years for the first grade, and increases about one year for each succeeding grade; whereas, in the county the median mental ages are slightly lower than the chronological ages. In both counties, there is a general decrease of the percentage of "very inferiors" and "inferiors" from grade to grade, the percentage being much smaller in the upper grades. The percent of "superiors" gradually increases, being highest in the upper grades. The same is true when we compare the freshmen and senior years in high school. In the high school, there are practically no pupils rating "very inferior." A very small percentage rate "inferior" and are mostly in the freshmen year.

TABLE IV.
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PUPILS REPEATING GRADES.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.		
	Number	Per cent
City Whites	528	33.8
County Whites	497	34.6
City Negroes	483	48.2
County Negroes	87	45.8
Du PAGE COUNTY.		
	Number	Per cent
City Whites	1398	22.1
County Whites	421	20.5

Table III shows the number and percent of pupils who repeated grades. In Alexander county the percent of pupils repeating grades ranges between thirty-three and forty-eight. In DuPage county the percentage is about twenty. These percentages are actually the very lowest estimates because for a number of cases the information about repeating grades could not be supplied by the teacher and the pupils for whom such information was not obtained were considered as not having repeated any grades. Also, this percentage would be larger if each pupil who had repeated more than one grade was counted as many times as the number of grades repeated.

SOCIAL STUDIES.

The Social Service unit during its stay in Alexander and DuPage counties covered the following general types of work:

First. A review of the historical and social background of the communities to be surveyed. Information was gathered as to topography, political and economic history of the region, changes and growth in population, housing conditions, the history of the educational movement and the local social agencies existent at the time of the survey.

Second. A study of the methods of handling problems of mental health in the communities at the present time. This was studied through the registrations of the juvenile courts, social agencies, and through the more informal groups and individuals organized for social betterment. Record was also secured of all inmates of public and private institutions placed by these counties during the past two years.

Third. A survey of social resources available for treatment. This was considered an important part of the general survey, since, without these, recommendations made on individual cases were often valueless except as they formed a part of the general study. The staff collected data on the available recreational resources, positions open for the child coming out of grammar and high school, possibilities of specialized education, and so on.

Fourth. Investigation of individual cases referred to the survey staff. All other work was considered preliminary to the fundamental work of the survey; that is, the study of individual cases, their needs, and how these are and should be met.

Fifth. Compilation of the data found in the study group.

Sixth. Throughout, the staff recognized as a part of its work the education of parents, teachers, principals and social agencies in the communities along lines of mental health.

The social service investigations had necessarily to be made on a selective basis. The teachers referred to the clinic children with all sorts of complaints, nervous habits, fears, temper, pugnacity, backwardness, truancy and various physical complaints. In Alexander county, 1,308 children, and in DuPage county, 1,446 children were referred for examination. The social worker talked over with the teacher all of these cases, and in certain instances an arbitrary decision was made that the psychiatrist and physician complete the examination, without further report of the social background. Such cases were problems of mouth-breathers, defective eyesight, backwardness in school without other complaints, et cetera. In these cases no further field investigation was made.

During the course of the survey in Alexander county, a group of 436 children was selected for intensive social study. The majority of these presented problems in which the intelligence rating did not explain the difficulty, and it was thought probable that the difficulty which had been noted by the teacher was one of environmental conditions, or personality adjustment, or both. In DuPage county, where 121 children received intensive study, selection was made on the basis of complaints which have been found to be especially difficult for the teacher to understand, such as truancy, sex delinquency, temper outbursts, et cetera.

In every instance the following routine program was carried out. The teacher or referring agent was interviewed and asked to fill out a form giving his or her knowledge of the case, and impressions of the situation. With this as a basis, the social worker visited the home and secured as full a report as possible of the background from which the child came, checking her information data from different sources whenever possible. She secured all available records in the community in regard to the child, such as reports of physicians, truant officers or probation officers. Her full report, in addition to a statement of the possibilities in the community available for treating this child was placed in the hands of the psychiatrist at the time of his examination. Previous to this, the child had of course been given a psychological and physical examination. The psychiatrist incorporated all of these reports into a general summary of the situation, and made recommendations for each individual child. On no case were less than two individual interviews made, while on some, information was secured from as many as a dozen sources. A conservative estimate would then be that the social service, in the course of investigations carried on over 1,500 individual interviews. As has been brought out before, the staff considered community education a definite by-product of its work, and the opportunities offered by these interviews to interest, to explain and to suggest, were always used to the utmost.

The detailed intensive studies of these 557 children were used as the basis for the social analysis of the communities investigated. From the studies made, certain conclusions may be drawn as to existing social situations which form a part of the life of the mentally and physically handicapped child in the counties studied.

According to the findings, the present methods used may be summarized as follows:

I. *The Physically Handicapped Child.* When a physical problem is recognized, the child is considered a patient and is usually treated insofar as existing community facilities provide. That these facilities are often not even adequate for a recognition of disease is illustrated by the following case:

A girl from a country school, according to the teacher is a "truant." Examination, however, shows her to have an organic heart lesion and trachoma. She is under-developed and undernourished. She has received no treatment for her condition. It was impossible for her to walk the three miles over muddy or snow covered roads to the nearest school. In this child, mental attitudes of abuse and "difference from the others" have developed. The untangling of this problem could now probably be done only by the wisest councils of experts in both medical and social sciences, working over a long period of time. Early recognition of the difficulty in all its implications, with adequate treatment, might have made this child, though handicapped, a future productive member of society.

In general, provision is made by the school for physical examination and treatment recommendation. In one community where two nurses were provided for a county containing approximately 8,000 children, it is obvious that the child of the uncooperative or unintelligent parents is not treated. There is needed an adequate system of medical follow-up, and social care in connection with the school system, so that every physically handicapped child may be treated during the entire time that his handicap exists.

However, in spite of outstanding cases which may indicate the contrary, we may say that in both counties the social care of those handicapped by physical disease is more thoroughly understood and cared for than in the case of mental difficulties.

II. *The Mentally Handicapped:*

- (a) **PERSONALITY PROBLEMS:** These may be recognized in the school, but the present recognition and treatment, in general, confines itself to the following methods:

First. The making of subjective classifications, such as "forgetful," "stubborn," "truant," et cetera.

A girl, age eleven, was a "truant" from school. She gave as an excuse, illness, but in the psychiatric examination she admitted that her illness was feigned. Her real reason for staying away was found to be that she was teased by the other children because of her ragged, ill-made clothing, which made her stand out as "different."

In this, as in many other cases, the classification of "truant" was not only of no assistance in solving the difficulty, but was actually harmful. A similar instance of harmful classification was found through a study of 130 children designated by the teacher as "retarded." Nine children of this group were found to be of adequate intelligence, but apparent retardation being the result of subtle emotional factors not easily detected except through

the procedure of the psychiatric examination. In each, difficulties in the home which were aggravating the condition were found by the psychiatric social worker. For any permanent adjustment of these children, so that they no longer fall into the classification "handicapped," thorough treatment, which would include social adjustment by a trained social worker, is essential.

Again, in a study of sixty-one children in the southern county, known to the school authorities as "truant," it was found that the problem was largely one of irregular attendance, complicated by the economic inability of the parents to provide proper clothing, the pressure of farm work, and physical and mental handicaps. The solution of this so-called truancy problem rests on the proper interpretation of the inter-relation and importance of all these factors. A case in point is the Jones family, consisting of six adults and fourteen children. Only three of the fourteen have entered school, and they attend irregularly. The mother gives as the reason the distance from the school and the lack of sufficient clothing. She thinks that the twelve year old boy has "tuberculosis," because he "coughs too much," None of the children has ever had a medical examination.

Second. The attempt to control behavior difficulties through punishment. The restless child may be kept after school, while the child who steals may be whipped, expelled from school, or otherwise disciplined.

One boy, as a result of spinal meningitis, was extremely restless and became easily fatigued. The teacher considered him "irritable" and "uninterested in work," and because of this he was frequently whipped and kept after school.

Third. The Use of the Court as a Punitive Agent.

The two boys, age nine and fourteen, were brought before the juvenile court seven weeks after the offense for which justice was meted out. The Offense: A Ford, found unused on a country road when the boys returned from school, was "borrowed" for a few hours and returned unharmed. Arrest and Detention: The police officer appeared at the home during the supper hour and took both boys away, placing them in jail. This was the first time that either had been away from their families. Awaiting Trial: During the seven weeks' period these boys broke out of jail and were apprehended, burned a hole in the wall and escaped, were returned by the court of a southern state and held. The case in court: A charge of delinquent behavior; terms of parole; reports by postcard required from the

parents to the officer once a month. The Boys on Examination: One, age fourteen, feeble-minded, confessed easily to practices of perverted sex acts, is eligible for, and would profit by commitment to the school for the feeble-minded. The other, age nine, of adequate intelligence equipment, cries easily and is easily reassured. He is worried over his home, broken by the death of his mother, and shows unsatisfied sex curiosity, with fear of insanity as a result of sex practices.

- (b) **THE RETARDED CHILD.** If recognized, this child may be made to repeat the same grade over and over. In one county eighty-seven unselected children were found to have made a total of fifty-seven repetitions of school grades. He may receive automatic promotion, as is seen in the case of a boy with intelligence equipment of a middle grade moron, who is repeating the second grade. His teacher estimates his school work as "good," in her reports, and is planning to promote him, although on being interviewed she states "He doesn't seem to learn and gives so much trouble." Another alternative found to be not infrequently used is to allow the retarded child to drop out of school. A boy reaching the fifth grade refuses any longer to attend school. He does not work and is known in the neighborhood as a "thief." The school authorities have done nothing about his refusal to attend school or his mother's indifference toward the situation because the community sentiment will not sanction the "prosecution of a poor widow."

Throughout this report of existing conditions, case examples have been quoted and in these little has been indicated as to possible treatment methods. In each, the problem has come to the attention of the survey staff through a physical or mental handicap. In each, investigation made clear that the problem, except in rare instances, involved—not the child alone—but the family, the companions, the school. In other words, the problem was that of the community rather than of one individual member. The work of the survey staff was essentially that of investigation and recommendation rather than treatment. It has been of interest, therefore, to compare the study group of the survey to groups of "handicapped children" referred to treatment clinics in other parts of the state in order that estimates of the possibilities of adjustment might not be based on mere speculation. The children studied in the survey group have not been found to differ fundamentally from other clinic groups, either as to reason for being sent to the clinic or as to type or intensity of social problem found; neither is a difference particularly marked between the urban and the rural child. The marked difference, according to locality, is in the facilities which the individual community has which are available for treatment. In this connection, in one group of over 400 Illinois children referred to a visiting clinic, only one attendance at the clinic was considered necessary in over fifty per cent of the group. Thirty percent averaged three or four visits while seven percent, or twenty-eight children, remain on the lists as active

problems, while thirteen percent return at infrequent intervals, although the active problem which brought them to the clinic is not now an aggravating factor. In all of these cases on first examination a review of the social background was made, and social treatment was carried out either directly or under the close supervision of a psychiatric social worker. Numerous other reports of treatment clinics for the handicapped have been published, both within and outside the state. In these the results of early treatment of the whole difficulty, including in its plan the mental, physical and social adjustment, has been clearly set forth. It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that a traveling clinic unit at work in Illinois would be able to give advice, treat and supervise, in such manner that many serious difficulties in the later life of the child, which would be burdensome to both state and community, might be avoided.

Such recommendations, are not, of course, meant in any way to suggest that the state relieve the local community of its own social obligations. In this age of organized social care, a recognition of the need of every community for a general family welfare agency organized and supported by the community may be assumed. The survey findings have emphasized this need with a clarity at times startling.

It is, however, most important that beyond this there is machinery available for the early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of those children who are crippled by the development of physical disease or the formation of faulty mental habits or pathological conditions. The detection of these conditions requires that those who come most intimately in contact with the child himself, as parents and teachers, shall have a clear and unprejudiced viewpoint on the whole subject of health. This involves some systematized means of education, possibly best accomplished through the normal school and through periodic general courses given to all interested persons in the community. The product of such courses cannot, of course, be persons who will be skilled in anything but the first of the three requirements for our community—the early detection of the difficulty. To the clinic of experts must still be left the diagnosis and the plan for treatment.

In each community an interest in, and an eagerness for, information as to methods of promoting mental health was found coupled with a paucity of general knowledge of mental hygiene and a lack of available sources of information. These lacks are especially outstanding in rural districts where libraries, lectures, and, in fact, all social intercourse is carried on only when bad roads, inclement weather, and distance will permit. Both because of the lack of knowledge and the lack of organization, no community surveyed was considered equipped, at the present time, to carry out an adequate program for the promotion of mental health, unaided by the services of a field staff. At the same time, the eagerness to acquire a knowledge of this relatively new branch of work which attempts to produce a happier, more socially adaptable child bespeaks a support upon which those entering into these communities would be able to rely.

To sum up, the social study of the handicapped child of the state revealed the following:

First. Physical handicaps are, in general, recognized, but often not treated.

Second. Personality problems, if recognized, receive subjective classification, while the child is often either punished or brought before the court.

Third. The retarded child may repeat the same grade over and over, may receive automatic promotion, or may be allowed to drop out of school.

Fourth. No real public or private agency recognition and treatment of mental health problem was found.

Fifth. Many instances of both mental and physical cripples were found who, if detected at the beginning of the difficulty, might have been saved to society as useful citizens. Gross preventable waste of money was seen as a direct result of this lack of early care.

Sixth. The attendance at lectures, the number of individuals seeking information, and of parents, voluntarily seeking aid during the clinic period has indicated a definite and widespread interest in and eagerness for assistance not only in urban, but in rural districts.

Seventh. One of the places where a clinic is most needed, that is, the isolated farming regions, could be reached only by a mobile health unit, equipped not only to detect, diagnose, and treat, but to carry on community health education. Such a clinic could not function fully unless it contained within its staff a psychiatrist, a physician, a psychologist, and a psychiatric social worker.

PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS.

One of the most difficult things to make clear to the general public is the value and purpose of the psychiatric examination in connection with a study of this kind. The work of the psychiatrist, however, as briefly outlined in this report, should indicate to all who read the results carefully that the psychiatric examinations are an essential part of any general study of handicapped school children.

The technique of the psychiatrist differs radically from that of the psychologist. The important distinction lies in the fact that the psychologist employs methods which are applicable either to a group at one time or to the routine examination of individuals. The psychiatrist deals with problems of individuality exclusively. It is therefore possible for the psychologist to deal with groups of individuals selecting from the results of the more general tests those requiring more detailed study. The psychiatrist cannot give group tests or examinations and his work must necessarily be a matter of individual examinations. With the means and time available it was out of the question to subject each child to a psychiatric study, even though experience shows that such examinations might yield facts of value to the child, the parent and the teachers. The selection for individual psychiatric study, therefore, was made on the following basis:

First. All those having an intelligence quotient of seventy or below were referred by the psychologist.

Second. All children considered as behavior problems by teachers, parents, or other members of the community were referred directly.

Selection on this basis was carried out in connection with the study of Alexander county. As a result of this first group, it was found, however, that it was unnecessary to adhere strictly to the first of these methods of selection, and a greater emphasis was placed upon those children who presented behavior problems, regardless of their intelligence quotients. Accordingly this latter method of selection was adopted in Du Page county.

The psychiatric examination included an inquiry into both the mental and physical factors. On the physical side no attempt was made to duplicate the work of the medical organization under Doctor Kempf. It was the purpose of the psychiatric investigation into physical factors to include a search for organic disturbances of the nervous system, of the glands of internal secretion, or of other fields which had a direct bearing upon behavior. Thus, malnutrition, anemia, visual and auditory defects, and similar disorders were considered aside from their intrinsic significance, with special attention to their effects on the mental life of the child.

It soon became apparent that in spite of the emphasis that has been laid upon the physical health of children, that this particular aspect is not only rarely considered, but that the means for properly evaluating and dealing with it are at present quite inadequate. The psychiatrists conducted the survey work in what to them was a rather superficial and unsatisfactory manner, made necessary by the exigencies of the situation. That so much of value was discovered, nevertheless, by work conducted under unsatisfactory conditions is another indication of the necessity for a further development of this important branch of health work.

This lesson which has been brought home to the survey staff again and again in this survey, as it had been previously elsewhere, has led to some of the recommendations made in the conclusion of this report.

Psychiatric examinations were made in a room in the school house during school periods. Because of the almost universally crowded condition in the schools, shortage of space often made it necessary to use the cloak room, vestibule, basement, or gymnasium. The interview was held alone with the child. There were at hand statistical data regarding the child, the nature of his behavior difficulty, his school record, the family situation, the community facilities for treatment, and the report of the psychologist. Some twenty to thirty minutes were spent with each child in order to get his own story of his difficulties and find out the cause or causes of his maladjustment. His interests, desires and emotional life were studied, and all observations made were included in the complete report of the case. Condensed tables of findings follow—(Tables V, VI, VII and VIII.)

Mental Deficiency is considered under a separate table below.

Under intelligence defect are included all those whose intelligence quotient falls between seventy and eight-five. Here the defect is not sufficiently marked to be included within the mental deficiency group. The maladjustments found are largely due to the inability of this group to meet satisfactorily the demands made upon it by the community.

Personality problems were found in 287 cases or 18.0 percent of the cases. These included psychoneuroses with the escape manifesta-

tions; the egocentric type—self-centered, vain and with ideas of persecution; and the inadequate group including those who, though having average intelligence, are deficient in their personality make-up.

Environmental problems are observed in the repressed, dependent and sheltered children. In homes where there is much misconduct, poor family control or supervision, other problems are encountered. Together they form a comprehensive group, numbering 120, or 9.1 percent.

Organic conditions producing behavior problems include epilepsy, organic brain disease, physical disabilities, such as nutritional disturbances, cardiac and pulmonary diseases, visual and auditory defects, endocrine imbalance and congenital syphilis. They make a total of 295 or 22.7 percent. A few children, considered by the teachers to be behavior problems were found to be free from psychiatric findings.

Under the title Mental Deficiency, are included all those cases in which the intelligence quotient was found by psychological examination to be below seventy (Table VIII). Of the total 15,118 children examined psychologically, 806 or 5.3 percent are mentally deficient. In the southern county there are 563 mentally deficient, of which 338 are colored, and 225 are white. In the northern county, where the percentage of negroes is practically negligible, there are 243. The tables further indicate for each group of colored and white in the southern county and for both races in the northern county the percentage of mentally deficient. It will be noted that 43.7 percent of the southern county colored, 29.8 percent of the southern county white, and 10.9 percent of the northern county are so afflicted.

When to the total number of behavior problems in both counties there is added the 433 mental defectives who are adjusted, we have a grand total of 1,652 cases or 10.9 percent of all children examined, who are definitely in need of psychiatric advice, social supervision and direction.

TABLE V.
PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS—ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Diagnoses	Negro	White	Total	Percentage
I. Mental Deficiency (Intelligence Quotient below 70).....	184	145	329	36.2
II. Intelligence Defect (Intelligence Quotient 70-85).....	89	94	183	20.1
III. Personality Problems				
A. Psychoneurotic	10	21	31	3.4
B. Egocentric	33	45	78	8.8
C. Inadequate	4	22	26	2.9
IV. Environmental Problems				
A. Family Problem.....	9	26	35	3.8
V. Epilepsy	2	4	6	.6
VI. Organic Brain Disease.....	5	12	17	1.9
VII. Physical Defects and Endocrines.....	39	66	105	11.5
VIII. Congenital Syphilis	21	16	37	4.0
IX. No Psychiatric Findings.....	29	34	63	6.8
Total	425	485	910	100.0

TABLE VI.
PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS—DuPAGE COUNTY.

Diagnoses	Number	Percentage
I. Mental Deficiency (Intelligence Quotient below 70).....	44	10.9
II. Intelligence Defect (Intelligence Quotient 70-85).....	54	13.4
III. Personality Problems		
A. Psychoneurotic	53	13.2
B. Egocentric	46	11.4
C. Inadequate	53	13.2
IV. Environmental Problems		
A. Family Problem	35	8.7
B. Repressed Child	50	12.4
V. Epilepsy	3	.8
VI. Organic Brain Disease.....	2	.5
VII. Physical Defects and Endocrines.....	27	6.7
VIII. Congenital Syphilis	5	1.3
IX. No Psychiatric Findings.....	30	7.5
Total	402	100.0

TABLE VII.
COMBINED TABLE.
PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS—ALEXANDER AND DuPAGE COUNTIES.

Diagnoses	Number	Percentage
I. Mental Deficiency (Intelligence Quotient below 70).....	373	28.4
II. Intelligence Defect (Intelligence Quotient 70-85).....	237	18.0
III. Personality Problems		
A. Psychoneurotic	84	6.4
B. Egocentric	124	9.4
C. Inadequate	79	6.0
IV. Environmental Problems		
A. Family Problem	70	5.3
B. Repressed Child	50	3.8
V. Epilepsy	9	.006
VI. Organic Brain Disease.....	19	.014
VII. Physical Defects and Endocrines.....	132	11.18
VIII. Congenital Syphilis	42	3.4
IX. No Psychiatric Findings.....	93	8.1
Total	1312	100.0

TABLE VIII.
MENTAL DEFICIENCY.
(Intelligence Quotient below 70)

Locality	Number	Percentage	Total Number	Total Percentage
Alexander County			563	69.9
Colored	338	41.9		
White	225	27.9		
Du Page County			243	30.1
Colored				
White	243	30.1		
Total Both Counties	806	100.0	806	100.0

TABLE IX.
TOTAL NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS IN ALL FIELDS OF STUDY.

Group Psychological Tests.....	15,118
Individual Psychological Tests	1,159
Cases Reviewed by Social Service.....	2,774
Social Service Studies	557
Physical Examinations	6,548
Psychiatric Examinations	1,312
Total	27,468

Table IX presents the total number of examinations given in both counties by all departments of the survey.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Although a detailed analysis of the material obtained through the survey is not yet completed, it is possible on the basis of the information now available to make certain recommendations. In the first place, it is obvious that periodic surveys, however complete, cannot be relied upon for a constructive solution of the problem of the physical and mental health of the school children in this state. Some machinery must be set up whereby it will be possible to obtain information in regard to the particular children requiring assistance continuously and also to provide treatment and training according to individual needs.

There are passing through our schools continuously, children who have physical and mental disabilities of varying degrees of severity, with which the ordinary school system is not prepared to deal adequately. The greater the disability, the more individual care and attention the child requires in order to be fitted to take his part safely in the community life. It looks, therefore, at first glance, as if one is confronted with the proposition of diverting an undue proportion of funds and personnel to the unfit. It might seem logical to say that these cases call rather for complete neglect, and that the time and effort should be conserved for the benefit of those who are fit. This is a fallacy, however, for two reasons; first, the schools and the state departments dealing with these problems ought to be able to meet all the needs of the healthy child, and over and above this, to make special provision for the handicapped. Second, the mentally or physically

handicapped child cannot safely be ignored. If we shut our eyes to his existence we shall be presented ultimately with an excessive bill for his care.

There is no question in the minds of the students of this subject that the community is carrying a heavy expense distributed between the damages caused by the anti-social activities of members of this group who have reached mature years, actual property loss, insurance rates, cost of police, courts, penal institutions, as well as the economic loss due to industrial inefficiency. However large a sum may be called for to make suitable provisions for the handicapped children of school age, it will be small in comparison with the money now spent in the repair of avoidable damage caused by some of these individuals. This statement is not intended to imply that every physically and mentally handicapped child is a menace to the community, for that certainly is not true. Nevertheless, even in a case where a child is not a direct menace there may be loss, both to himself and to the community, in efficiency, success and happiness, which should be avoided if possible.

In order to meet this general situation outlined in the foregoing section, certain problems of organization will have to be considered. In the first place, the State of Illinois comprises a large territory unevenly peopled. The one hundred and two counties of the state present great differences in regard to concentration of population, in regard to industry, pursuits and wealth. Certain of these counties would be quite able to meet the needs disclosed by this and other similar studies, but the great majority are in no position to do so. If left to themselves, therefore, as they have been in the past, the counties will present great differences in respect to their treatment of the handicapped children. It is natural for the thinly settled relatively poorer counties to look to the state for help. During the post-war period, however, there has been a growing realization among those informed on the subject that this tendency toward centralization leads to an unsound policy. On the contrary, de-centralization is desirable if we wish to escape paternalism. Individual freedom of action, the ability to deal with various problems affecting any given locality in accordance with the desires and needs of the citizens of that locality, is an important principle which should be retained. Nevertheless, it is equally obvious that every county in the state has a certain right to the services of state-wide organization such as the Department of Public Welfare.

A definite program should be formulated which shall secure the independent functioning of the local units of government and at the same time not deprive the people of the benefits of the state association, to which they are entitled. The principle of organization which we believe to be of fundamental importance, is that the local unit of government should supply a minimum of the machinery necessary for dealing with this problem, and the state should furnish a general consulting and supervisory service which the local units need but have not the means to supply for themselves. As a minimum the local unit should furnish in the schools, hospitals, and other agencies dealing with the physical and mental problems of children, provision sufficient to take care of the most usual problem.

If there are sufficient children in any school or school system requiring special educational methods, the school or school system may equip itself with special classes and special teachers. According to a law recently enacted in Massachusetts, the minimum in that state for such action by the local school is ten. For example, whenever a school contains ten or more children three or more years retarded in mental development, the local community is required to provide special classes. The success of certain special schools for the physically handicapped, such as the Spaulding School for Crippled Children in Chicago, indicates that a similar provision is necessary for those children who are three or more years retarded in school because of physical handicaps. This part of the problem is a direct educational one and therefore properly belongs to a local unit of government.

It is a question whether the determination of retardation should be the duty of the local community or not. The determination of this fact requires a study by experts who, both because of their relative scarcity, and therefore because of the cost involved in securing them, are out of the reach of a great many of the counties of this state. Moreover, the need for such service is an occasional one, and therefore the local unit should not be expected to provide itself with a personnel which is expensive and hard to obtain, when it needs it only once or twice a year. Obviously, this should be the duty of the state.

There is another phase of this subject which properly belongs to the state, and which has been so recognized long since in this and other states. This is the question of dealing with the very severe cases of disabilities and with the uneducable ones. The state is expected to provide institutions both for the custodial care of these particular cases and for such special training and education as may benefit them. It is obvious that if the state were to be expected to make provision for all the children within its borders who have sufficient mental and physical handicaps to require special methods of training and education, the program would call for so huge an expenditure and organization as to become unwieldy. It is better, therefore, to consider drawing up a plan constituting a progressive sorting process, whereby the milder and more hopeful problem cases will be cared for and turned back to the community at their front door as it were, while those with the least favorable outlook, as well as the purely custodial ones, will be retained in the care of the state.

As a result of the study of this situation through this survey and elsewhere, it would seem a mistake to assume that the solution of the problem lies merely in the erection of more institutions. Once the state were to commit itself to this program it would be faced presently with the necessity of having institutions sufficient to house probably 100,000 cases. It is useless to plan on the basis of figures now available. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that as soon as an effective investigating machinery is put to work to find these problem cases, large numbers are found everywhere.

Furthermore, the idea that every person who is mentally subnormal or retarded is a definite menace to the community and must be eliminated from it by confinement in custodial institutions is based on a fallacy. Mere stupidity is not in itself, a menace to the general welfare

of the community. It is in the nature of things that human beings vary in regard to their intelligence. There are always some who are brighter than others. In any large group, there will be some who are very stupid as well as some who are very intelligent. Our experience with the delinquents at St. Charles and Geneva, as well as other experiences of the Department of Public Welfare in regard to the penitentiaries and the Reformatory at Pontiac, indicate that intelligence or stupidity has no direct bearing on the problem of criminality. Our experience with the draft army during the war indicated that very stupid persons are not necessarily unfit as citizens. They are often the possessors of qualities which far outweigh any shortcoming in general intelligence, such as loyalty, devotion to duty, conscientiousness, perseverance, kindness, and generosity.

It would be a great mistake for the state of Illinois to condemn to a life of institutional servitude and to brand as pariahs those children who, merely because of mental or physical handicaps, are not able to keep up with their more favored schoolmates. It would be quite as wrong for our community to uphold the hypocrisy of telling its school children that they are all endowed with equal intelligence and that, if they fail, it is due to some moral short-coming.

There should be no disgrace attached to special training. During the war, when this problem presented itself with great force to the federal government, in connection both with the army and the industrial activities, men were sorted according to their ability and mental capacity, and were assigned to tasks which they were fitted to perform. The army organized pioneer and labor battalions which were engaged in work for which some of the mentally inferior were excellently adapted. There was no disgrace attached to these organizations, but on the contrary a high morale was developed, the men were proud to belong, and were justified in regarding their achievements with pride. This is a lesson which can well be applied in constructively dealing with the problem of the physically and mentally handicapped children in the state.

The first consideration should be given to the establishment of an initial sorting process. This requires a law similar to the Massachusetts law specifying that the local school authorities are empowered to equip themselves with suitable facilities for the special education and training of the physically and mentally handicapped children if they have a minimum number of problems. This minimum number may well be set at ten, as in Massachusetts. Classes designed for the specially handicapped have been term variously in different parts of the country—"Special classes," "Opportunity classes or schools," or "Vocational schools." After a sufficient period of time, it will become evident which children cannot be benefited by this training. These individuals can then be turned over to the state to be further trained, either at the Lincoln State school, which shall be the special school for the southern half of the state, or at Dixon or a new institution near Chicago for the northern half of the state. These institutions should be equipped with all the modern means of special education and training. They can, after sufficient training periods, turn back to the community all the more educable cases, either under supervision by field workers or finally by complete discharge. Those cases which prove to be uneducable and

purely custodial can be then transferred to custodial care at the Dixon State hospital for the feeble-minded or at the custodial branch of the Lincoln State School and Colony.

For the purpose of making the examination called for by this program, the Department of Public Welfare should be equipped with field units which shall respond to the requests of school systems and continue to serve them after classes are established. These field units should consist of workers with special training in this type of work and should include psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric social workers and clerks. They might properly work out of existing state institutions. At their headquarters they could conduct an out-patient service or could establish an out-patient service in connection with the local health educational organizations in the community in which they work. In this way they could give advice to the children, parents, teachers and others interested in problem children.

Ultimately, for several reasons, a new school for the feeble-minded within or near Chicago seems desirable. In the first place, on account of the dense population of the Chicago district a very large number of cases, perhaps as many as half of the total cases of the state, are committed from this region. Much effort and expense would be saved by having a special training school more accessible than Lincoln or Dixon for these cases.

There is a more important reason than this, however, which bears on the general efficiency of the work. Chicago as the second largest city in the United States offers many opportunities for scientific research, such as laboratories, universities, libraries, lectures, and so forth, which are found only in a large metropolitan center. Previously, when it was thought necessary to place institutions for the mentally diseased as far as possible from the community, in inaccessible regions, because of fear of the patients, it was found difficult to secure competent, highly trained personnel. Furthermore, such personnel as was obtained was exposed to the danger of deterioration and institutionalization because of lack of contact with the outer world. The institutions themselves were not able to pay high enough salaries to offset these disadvantages. In planning a new institution, therefore, it will be well to keep this important consideration in mind, and place it so as to derive the benefits offered by the Chicago district in the matter of personnel. The medical problem involved, as well as the educational, requires the service of workers who are not only initially competent but who will remain alert and professionally up-to-date.

A second effect of such an arrangement unquestionably would be an increase in efficiency derived from exchange of personnel between this new institution and the other existing institutions in the state, especially the one at Lincoln. In this way the results and practice could be more evenly spread through the state institutions.

Once the preliminary steps are taken, that is, suitable local provision is made for the special training of the handicapped and for the sorting and examining by state field service, the work can proceed. The identification of the individual handicapped child will be effective, however, only where provisions are made for caring for the child when found. These two functions must go hand in hand. The state's obliga-

tion is met through the field units both in the actual examination of the children and in its advisory relation to the local school, medical, and other authorities. The state through its field units may be of assistance to the local communities in estimating the success of the final training given, but it will not assume direct responsibility for it.

On the other hand, the state will have to assume the responsibility for the efficiency of the sorting and advisory service. This cannot be safely left to each individual unit. Some organization must be effected which will link these units together in one harmonious system dealing with its special problem. The Department of Public Welfare has foreseen this situation and has already made advances both on the practical and administrative side of the question as well as with regard to the professional and scientific aspects. The Department of Public Welfare has developed a special branch devoted to the preventive treatment of the various problems of childhood. This has been centered in the Institute for Juvenile Research. This Institute is organized at present as a part of the combined program of the Department of Public Welfare and the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois. The headquarters of the Institute are located in Chicago as the professional and railway center of the state. It has worked out from its headquarters and reached into all parts of the state of Illinois.

The functions of the Institute have been to render service, to train workers, and to carry on scientific investigations. It has confined its service very largely to that of consultation. Individual cases have been accepted for study and treatment with the object of familiarizing local communities with the methods to be used in connection with the mental and physical handicaps of children. School surveys of the sort discussed in this report, studies of institutions, advisory relations with juvenile courts, as well as with individual parents, teachers and social workers, have been carried on. It seems that the logical step in effecting the professional integration of the field unit recommended here would be to head up the entire system in the Institute for Juvenile Research. This would merely be making more effective a service which is actually in existence at the present time. Furthermore, it would have the advantage of making the professional and scientific resources of the Department of Public Welfare more readily available to the entire state, especially the more distant parts.

There are three functions which the Institute should have in relation to the state program. The first function is that of rendering uniform service by setting up the standards to be followed in the individual examinations and in making decisions in the individual cases.

The second function deals with the questions of personnel. This problem has always been a perplexing one. The demand for trained service both in this state and elsewhere in the country is far in excess of the numbers of available workers. The problem in regard to personnel, therefore, is one of distribution and coordination rather than of creating a large number of positions to be filled. There will always be relatively few workers who can assume leadership and direction. The system of graded work outlined in this report makes it possible to employ professional workers of different grades of ability. A relatively large number of workers sufficiently trained to be capable of dealing

with the field work are available now. Their work can be made more effective and they can be induced to accept state employment more readily if they can be offered an opportunity to develop themselves professionally. They must be directed by more highly qualified experts who are relatively scarce.

An important part of the function of the Institute, therefore, should be not only to direct the work and coordinate it and to give a high grade consulting service to all the state, but also to train workers for this service. One would naturally turn to the state university for such training. The state university, however, is not equipped to provide the special training required in this field. In the past, the individual worker has been left largely to his own ingenuity and initiative in equipping himself by postgraduate work at one or another university in the country. Furthermore, this work requires knowledge of subjects which are not usually offered in undergraduate university departments, but are rather a part of the curriculum of the medical schools. Thus the association of the Institute with the College of Medicine of the state university offers a unique opportunity for securing this phase of the training.

The third function of the Institute is the problem of scientific study and research. While sufficient knowledge is now available in this field to justify the state in assuming the responsibility for a definite service, nevertheless there is still needed much information which can be obtained only by further scientific investigation. Not only are adequate facilities required for the Institute itself, but the possibility of utilizing the personnel and equipment of the university, especially of the College of Medicine should receive serious consideration.

The suggestion of making the Institute for Juvenile Research the focal point of the whole system may seem to be a recommendation toward developing at state expense a local project for the benefit of Chicago alone. The object, however, is quite the reverse; namely, that of making the Institute for Juvenile Research available, as a scientific and consulting agency, to the entire state. In order to accomplish this the Institute would require a building designed for its needs and preferably included in the Research and Educational Hospital group in Chicago, operated by the Department of Public Welfare and the University of Illinois College of Medicine. Such a building should include a limited number of beds for children who are the subject of special study. It is recommended that there be ten beds each for boys and girls, making a total of twenty. Obviously this number of beds in a Chicago institution is a negligible contribution towards the state's problem and would not be justified were it not for the other provisions suggested in this report. With the field units once at work, however, it should be possible to select those individual cases which really require special and intensive study. Furthermore the field units working all over the state will be able to identify these cases no matter where they reside and the county would be put only to the expense of the transportation to and from Chicago.

That such special consideration is necessary has been attested over and over again in connection not only with the work of the Institute for Juvenile Research in Illinois, but with all the work throughout the

country directed at the problem of handicapped children. The alternative to this suggestion is either to do without the service entirely and therefore deprive the entire state of any help in connection with these important problems, or else to supply such provisions locally wherever the demand may be sufficiently strong. The former is not to be thought of since it would be a definite step backward—a step which the state of Illinois can ill afford to take. The latter is clearly undesirable because in the first place it is extremely wasteful and in the second place it is practically impossible of achievement because of the difficulties which will continue for some time to come in securing personnel.

The building and maintenance as suggested in this statement need not represent a forbidding outlay. A very modest building if suitably arranged and equipped will meet the needs and will enable the Institute to offer a service quite out of proportion to its own size. Institutions such as this have been erected in Ohio and California. New Jersey is planning to erect one. All of these organizations, however, although theoretically rendering a state service, actually are almost entirely local in their effect because the provision of the field service was left out. The organization of the Department of Public Welfare in Illinois and of the other departments interested in this problem is such as to offer the possibilities of a much more effective performance than is offered in any other state in the Union. On account of the possibility of transferring officers of the department from one institution to another, on account of the coordination of effort between the department and the University of Illinois, the possibility is here given for developing the training of special workers which should not only raise the efficiency of all the state institutions but should help to solve the difficult problem of personnel through the state. An institute offering such opportunities would serve to attract to the field of public service intelligent and ambitious young persons looking for a career, and to arouse and hold the interest of officials already in the service. Without it, it will not be possible to maintain the high standard of efficiency in the personnel needed to carry out successfully the work outlined in this report.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

With these considerations in mind, therefore, the following specific recommendations are made:

First. It is recommended that a law similar to the Massachusetts law be enacted, which shall encourage the local school authorities to equip themselves with facilities for the special education and training of the physically and mentally handicapped children, if there is within the school system a certain minimum number of cases, and guarantee that the state will give aid to the communities which undertake this service.

Second. It is recommended that authorization be given and suitable appropriation made to the Department of Public Welfare to enable it to make provision for the examination of all schools and school systems, upon requests, with the object of finding those children who are three or more years retarded because of physical or mental handicaps.

Third. It is recommended that authorization be given and suitable appropriation be made to the Department of Public Welfare to enable it

to erect a new school for the feeble-minded within, or accessible to, the metropolitan district of Chicago.

Fourth. It is recommended that a suitable building be erected for the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago, preferably in connection with the Research and Hospital group in Chicago, operated by the Department of Public Welfare and the University of Illinois College of Medicine, with provision for the temporary housing of a small number of children requiring special study; and that suitable appropriation be made to the Department of Public Welfare for its maintenance.

PSYCHOLOGY AND THE INDUSTRIES

Doctor Paul Schroeder is a member of the staff of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, under the direction of Doctor Herman M. Adler. He was for a number of years connected with the staff at the Lincoln State School and Colony.

On February 24, 1925 he delivered an address before the members of the Elgin Kiwanis club upon the subject of "The Introduction of Psychological Tests into Industry." This address was partially reported in the Elgin Daily News. The News article reads:

"Introduction of psychological tests into industry and the discarding of the old hit and miss system of employing help, is proving successful, Doctor Paul Schroeder, of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research told members of Elgin Kiwanis club in today's meeting.

Doctor Schroeder, introduced by Colonel Frank D. Whipp, head of the St. Charles School for Boys, stated Illinois had made wonderful progress in research work among children, working on the theory that "happiness" is the key note of successful bringing up of the child today.

'Nothing has been done in the matter of pursuit of happiness among children,' Dr. Schroeder said. 'Regulation of mental health is not a flighty dream. There is no cure for insanity nor criminality, both of which diseases, it is found, are born in childhood.

'This is a day when employers plan moulds in which a person may fit, rather than making a person fit into a mould. The physical condition of the child is a prime factor in child development coupled with the environment under which they are brought up. The time to begin work on the youth is before crime instincts have been developed.

'Industrial concerns are coming to realize the hit and miss system of employing help is out of tune and the introduction of psychiatry into employment departments is the result.

'Persons are divided into two groups, the mechanical and clerical. The main test of a person's life work, is whether or not he is happy in it.'"

RESISTANT BEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN

David M. Levy, M. D., a former member of the staff of the Institute for Juvenile Research of this department, on June 3, 1924 read a paper on *Resistant Behavior of Children* before the American Psychiatric association's eighth annual meeting held at Atlantic City. This is a

companion paper to one read by Doctor Levy and collaborated in by S. H. Tulchin, published in the Journal of Experimental Psychology, August, 1923. Nine hundred and eighty-three infant children were studied. The study was made through a division of three groups.

Group I was the complete resistance group, including all those who did not take one test of any series.

Group II was a partial resistance group, including those who took some tests, one or more, but not all.

Group III included those who took all the tests, the ages varying from six months to sixty months.

The paper in question, which was reprinted in the American Journal of Psychiatry, March 1925, is of particular interest to psychologists and psychiatrists. A series of four graphs are published showing the percentage of distribution of resistance—one graph for each group and one graph showing the distribution of 581 cases by age and sex.

The tests were varied, yet the results in the various tests were similar.

The purpose of these tests is to indicate that there is an innate behavior pattern showing characteristic conditions for sex and age periods throughout infancy and childhood.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE FIRST JUVENILE COURT AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH

ETHEL KAWIN

THE week-end of January 2nd, 3rd, and 4th was the occasion of one of the most stimulating and impressive conferences recorded in the history of social work. "The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the First Juvenile Court and the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Establishment of the First Institute for Juvenile Research." Just this heading at the top of a program is sufficient to stir the heart and quicken the pulse of those who really care about children! And the earnest, steady attention of the distinguished audience that crowded even the spacious rooms of the City Club of Chicago for those meetings testified to the fact that the promise of the program fulfilled itself. Those who organized this splendid conference were careful to state that they were not "celebrating" this double anniversary, but rather were "marking" the occasion, with the feeling that there is too much still ahead to be achieved to warrant "celebrating" yet. One came away from the three-day session with the feeling that it had been a momentous occasion, *both* because of what had been achieved in the past twenty-five years, and because of the hope and promise that lie in the future. This was concretely symbolized by that part of the "exhibit" which hung back of the speaker's table, an arch of the "Progress of the Juvenile Court of Cook County," supported on one side by the *Milestones* passed since 1899, and on the other by the *Needs* of the court today. The needs stressed are,—1. More adequate funds for boarding children in private families; 2. An institution for the feeble-minded, near Chicago; 3. Specialized institutions for problem children; 4. Salaries adequate to maintain professional standards; 5. Need of more adequate funds for mothers' pensions.

It is impossible in any brief report to do justice to the individual papers and addresses delivered. One can only try to convey something of the spirit of the conference as a whole, and touch here and there on some of the outstanding contributions.

The programs of the first day and evening dealt with the origins, histories, developments, and problems of juvenile courts; those of the second day and evening with such varied aspects of institutes for juvenile research and similar clinics; the program of the third day struck a significant and modern note in presenting a symposium on "Foundations of Behavior",—a scientific synthesis in which speakers from the fields of biology, neurology, anthropology and sociology illuminated many of the problems connected with delinquency by the light of their scientific contributions.

Speakers of the first morning included Hon. Anton J. Cermak, President of the Board of Commissioners of Cook county; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, first chief of the Federal Children's bureau; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Judge Timothy P. Hurley of the superior court of Cook county; Judge Ben Lindsay of the family court of Denver, and Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Federal Children's bureau. Mr. Cermak announced that an examination would soon be held for the position of superintendent of the Juvenile Detention home, in which local residence would be waived in an attempt to secure the most capable man or woman in the country for the position. Other speakers carried the audience back a quarter of a century to the founding of the juvenile court of Cook county,—the first juvenile court in the world. They threw over the many difficulties of those early days the soft mantle of humorous tales, but Miss Jane Addams, who presided, made one conscious of some of their practical difficulties when she told how a visitor at Hull house once asked their first probation officer what her district was. Surprised at the question, the officer answered, "Oh, it begins at the lake and extends to the horizon!"

Judge Hurley related the history of the founding of the juvenile court of Cook county, in 1899, after ten years of effort on the part of persons interested in child welfare. Judge Lindsay told of Denver's contribution to the development of juvenile courts.

Judge Charles W. Hoffman of the juvenile court of Cincinnati told of their plan for "amalgamation" of courts dealing with family problems. He stressed the community responsibility in regard to delinquency,—“a disease which cannot be cured by moralizing to children or depriving them of their liberty.” He pointed out that the old ideas of punishment have handicapped juvenile courts in their development, and urged that even the juvenile court be made the “court of last resort,”—after education, medicine, psychiatry, psychology, mental hygiene, and social agencies had done all they could to solve the problems involved. One of the interesting high-lights brought out in the discussion following this paper, which was led by Rev. Frederic Seidenberg, (Dean of Loyola School of Sociology), was the fact that whereas some of the forward-looking individuals of our big cities are already looking ahead to the development of preventive work which may make juvenile courts unnecessary, the rural districts are still looking forward to the establishment of juvenile courts as a future step in their progress.

The history of the juvenile court movement throughout the world was briefly sketched by Miss Grace Abbott, who pointed out that Illinois had blazed a trail which the whole civilized world had followed. The function of the juvenile court,—“to procede as a wise and understanding parent” when the child's own parent fails, was emphasized by Judge Frederick P. Cabot of the Juvenile court of Boston. He stressed the importance of improving living conditions to eliminate the *causes* of delinquency and dependency, and to give every parent a fair chance to retain the custody of his child. Judge Cabot, and (Judge Mack, and Dr. Herman Adler in later talks), showed the need of helping the child to free his own personality,—to develop his originality, rather than to mould him into a form designed by his elders.

Judge Henry S. Hulbert of the juvenile court of Detroit, and President of the National Probation association, told how juvenile courts have advanced the whole field of probation. Dr. George W. Kirchwey, former warden of Sing Sing, launched a stimulating discussion on "Institutional Care."

The program of the first day culminated in a banquet at the Congress hotel, which was attended by several hundred people. Mr. John M. Cameron, president of the Chicago Bar association, presided, and Miss Julia Lathrop was toastmistress. The speakers were Hon. Julian W. Mack of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, formerly judge of the Juvenile court of Cook county, and Dr. Miriam Van Waters, referee of the Juvenile court of Los Angeles, California. Judge Mack discussed the great flexibility and the "humane" possibilities in the procedure of juvenile courts because they are organized on a chancery basis instead of a criminal one,—again emphasizing the court's function of "ultimate or higher parenthood". . . . An original contribution was the report of Dr. Van Waters setting forth the young delinquent's own statement of his reactions to the court and its methods of correction. She reported results of a questionnaire submitted to a large group of juvenile wards of Los Angeles. The replies were frank and quite varied, but indicated that most of the children were conscious of the friendly attitude of the court.

Professor George H. Meade of the University of Chicago, presiding on the second morning of the conference, pointed out that the work of the Institute for Juvenile Research and similar clinics is of unlimited importance to society because the community must continue to deal with the criminal by a technique of hostility until the basis of a new technique of sympathy and understanding can be worked out by studies of this kind. At present we must identify the criminal and get him out of the way because he is the enemy of society. The community must maintain this protective attitude until scientists have developed a new technique to the point where it can deal *successfully* with these enemies of society on some other basis. . . . The speakers introduced by Professor Meade were Mr. Joel D. Hunter, director of the United Charities of Chicago, Dr. Augusta Bronner assistant director of the Judge Baker Foundation of Boston, Dr. A. S. Jacoby, Psychiatrist of the Recorder's court of Detroit, Dr. Van Waters, and Clifford R. Shaw, a graduate student at the University of Chicago who is serving as an Illinois parole officer. They presented a varied and colorful program.

Mr. Hunter who was chief probation officer from 1913 to 1918, presented, in a remarkable ten minute paper, the "History and Development of the Psychopathic Institute",—a most valuable summary of the historical development and present status of behavior-problem clinics. He pointed out that the antecedent of the present Institute for Juvenile Research, established through the generosity of Mrs. William F. Dummer in 1909, with Dr. William Healy as its director, was the first "Psychopathic Institute". It is significant that not only has its original name been modified, but the term "psychopathic" does not appear in the name of any clinic started since 1921. Behavior-problem clinics have

developed very largely in connection with juvenile courts, but the trend has been to have them serve the community at large... Dr. Bronner brought out the fact that in the clinical work of the last fifteen years the technique of *diagnosis* has become well established but that the results of methods of *treatment* have not yet been sufficiently studied to make certain as to their effectiveness.

Dr. Jacoby presented some most interesting case histories in a paper entitled "When a Feller Needs a Friend." Dr. Van Waters talked on "Youth in Conflict", and Mr. Shaw read a boy's own story of his life, an interesting document entitled "How I was Made a Criminal."

Mr. William E. Bogan, assistant superintendent of the Chicago schools, presented Dr. Smiley Blanton, director of the Child Guidance clinic in the Minneapolis public schools, who emphasized the importance of treating behavior problems in clinics that are part of the educational system. He pointed out that Dr. Healy's early work in Chicago had laid a foundation for the treatment of all behavior problems, serious or "mild." Behavior has been recognized as a "symptom" for which we must find the cause. Dr. Blanton pointed out that whereas the treatment of individual children is important, the clinic's greatest service is the dissemination of information on mental hygiene throughout the community. The laws of mental hygiene must be put before the community, through courses for teachers, parents, and students of high schools and colleges. He reported the growing recognition of the need of behavior clinics to serve kindergartens, and as proof of the crying need of mental hygiene in the colleges cited that investigations made thus far indicate that twenty percent of college students have emotional conflicts sufficiently serious to handicap them through life. Such cases are often more pathetic than those of individuals who actually break down. His statement that "a mental hygiene clinic in the school and the college should be an *integral part of the school system*" brought great applause from his audience.

Other speakers of the second day were Professor Thomas D. Eliot of Northwestern university, Niels Anderson, author of "The Hobo", Dr. Henry T. Wooley, director of the Merrill-Palmer school of Detroit, Dr. Marion E. Kenworthy of the Bureau of Child guidance, New York, and Dr. Elizabeth Woods, state psychologist, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction... Dr. Wooley pointed out that excessive contrariness and ill-temper in children are almost always traceable to treatment the child has had, not to innate personality trends,—but that they become personality trends if they remain uncorrected. Dr. Kenworthy discussed "The Superior Child" and stressed the fact that the intellectual, physical and emotional growth of the child must proceed together.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical association introduced the speakers at the dinner meeting on Saturday,—Dr. William Healy, now director of the Judge Baker Foundation of Boston, and Dr. Herman Adler, state criminologist for Illinois, and director of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research.

One cannot do justice in a brief report to Dr. Healy's brilliant and profound analysis of the "Psychology of Situations in Causation of

Delinquency and Crime." He struck several wholesome warnings against "isms" in the work. His main thesis was that every situation must be treated in its entirety, that every situation is a *process* continually in the making, and that the court and clinic machinery becomes part of the psychology of the situation of any offender the minute it has contact with him. The process is one of continuous *circular response*,—what society does to the individual and the individual's retaliation to it.

Dr. Herman Adler talked on "Our Responsibility for the Future." He discussed the effect of the *organism on the environment*,—this being greater for man than for any other organism. This control of the environment furthers the survival of the individual, and is accomplished in two ways,—through *wisdom* (which is learning from past experience), and through *originality* (which is finding a new way). Therefore the two essentials in all work in this field of individual and social problems are wisdom and originality. In our treatment of the individual child we must cherish his originality. In closing, Dr. Adler struck the real key-note of the conference. He brought home to his audience that the future of all this work in Illinois lies in the hands of its citizens. Their interest and support is essential if the Institute for Juvenile Research is to develop further, and Illinois is to hold her place as leader on this trail which she has blazed for all the world.

The Sunday afternoon program,—the symposium of the scientists,—was a very valuable contribution to the whole program. In introducing the speakers, Dr. H. Douglas Singer, Director of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, commented on the differences of opinion between the medical and legal experts as regards behavior, and pointed out that what we need to know to clear up these differences, which so confuse the layman, is "*What are the real foundations on which behavior rests?*" For this we turn to experts in scientific research such as the speakers on the program, Charles M. Child, professor of zoology, University of Chicago, who discussed "The Individual and environment from a Physiological Viewpoint," and C. Judson Herrick, professor of neurology, University of Chicago, whose topic was "Self-Control and Social-Control." At the evening meeting two other scientists were presented by Mrs. William F. Dummer, to whom the audience was indebted for the addition of these Sunday programs,—Dr. Franz Boas, professor of Anthropology, Columbia university and Professor Ernest R. Groves, of the Sociology department, University of Boston.

From these scientists the audience learned of the part played by heredity, environment, consciousness and self-control, cultural patterns of the environment, and social institutions, in determining the behavior of the individual. There was an optimistic note to this whole discussion as one learned that whereas *heredity* establishes the limits within which members of the *species* can develop, *environment* determines the realization of the *individual's* possibilities. One also learned that evidences of some degree of *control from within the organism* are found in all forms of life, from the amoeba to man. These sessions of scientists from allied fields opened up broad vistas of knowledge applicable to practical social problems.

One came away from the three-day conference inspired by the personnel of both speakers and audiences, and hopeful for the future of a community where such widespread and deep interest in these vital social problems was manifest.

The following individuals and societies comprising the Citizens' Committee were responsible for the success of the occasion:

Mayor William E. Dever
 Illinois State Department of Public Welfare
 City Club of Chicago
 Loyola University School of Sociology
 Chicago Bar Association
 Associated Catholic Charities of Chicago
 City Department of Public Welfare
 Municipal Court Judges of Chicago
 Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene
 Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund
 Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs
 Chicago Council of Girl Scouts
 Big Sisters Association
 Woman's City Club of Chicago
 Chicago Woman's Aid
 Chicago Council of Social Agencies
 League of Cook County Clubs
 Protectorate of the Catholic Woman's League
 Dr. William A. Pusey, President of the
 American Medical Association
 Hon. Julian W. Mack
 Dr. Hugh T. Patrick
 Walter L. Fisher
 Professor Thomas D. Eliot, Northwestern University
 Dr. S. B. Breckinridge, University of Chicago
 Mrs. George R. Dean
 Dr. Adolf Meyer, Johns Hopkins University
 Dr. John Favill
 Hon. Harry Olson
 Cook County Board of Commissioners
 Chicago Woman's Club

Union League Club
 University of Chicago
 Chicago Community Trust
 United Charities of Chicago
 Illinois Council Parent-Teachers Association
 Chicago Church Federation
 Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society
 Juvenile Protective Association
 Illinois League of Women Voters
 Chicago Council of Boy Scouts
 Jewish Associated Charities
 Woman's Christian Temperance Union
 Travelers Aid Society
 Chicago Federation of Settlements
 The Church Mission of Help
 Juvenile Court of Cook County
 James R. Angell, President Yale University
 Professor George R. Mead, University of
 Chicago
 Miss Julia C. Lathrop
 Dr. Peter Bassoe
 Dr. Edith Abbott, University of Chicago
 Dr. Thor Rothstein
 Dr. Graham Taylor
 Dr. Frank S. Churchill
 Horace K. Tenney
 Hon. Harry A. Lewis
 John S. Miller
 Clay Judson
 The Rotary Club of Chicago
 The University of Chicago

Honorary Chairmen

HONORABLE VICTOR P. ARNOLD
 Judge of the Juvenile Court

HONORABLE MARY M. BARTELME
 Judge of the Juvenile Court

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Exhibits
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DR. HERMAN M. ADLER
 State Criminologist and Direc-
 tor of the Institute for
 Juvenile Research

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 JESSIE F. BINFORD, Secretary

REPORT OF THE SURVEY IN THE TRI-CITIES OF LA SALLE, PERU AND OGLESBY

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"CORRECTION,—substitute 'grade' for 'public.'"

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PART I.

WHY THE SURVEY WAS MADE

SINCE its foundation fifteen years ago, the staff of the Institute for Juvenile Research has considered the primary function of the organization to be the study of the mental health of the child. With this as an objective, the approach has been through studies of the physical health, social experiences, intelligence, personality make-up and the career of the child. The carrying out of any program for such study must necessarily draw the workers from each field of investigation, the psychological, psychiatric, and social, into many types of inquiry. Among these, along with the study of the individual child, goes the study of the group into which the individual falls, or the mental health survey.

Early in 1922 several far-seeing citizens of the Tri-cities of La Salle, Peru and Oglesby, recognized that the studies of the Institute might well be combined with the resources and problems of their particular community with value to both groups. A report of the organization of the survey in this district has already been published by a member of the Social Service.* The data obtained from the clinical and social material in the Spring of 1923 in the survey of these three Illinois cities comprises the subject material of this section of the report. However, in order to make this paper a unit and to understand the working basis on which the survey staff was established, it is necessary to review briefly a period previous to the survey proper.

The idea of a mental hygiene clinic was not a new one to many in this community. The district of the Tri-Cities had already had a visiting clinic established within it several years previous to the survey.

* The Mental Health Survey—Cornelia D. Hopkins, 1924, National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

This clinic had as its origin the request from the Tri-Cities Family Welfare to the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene and the Institute for Juvenile Research for aid in the solution of some of their special problems. As a result, a visiting clinic was organized, visits at intervals of about six months were made, and routine psychological and psychiatric examinations were carried on at periods varying from two to six months. Dr. Ralph P. Truitt, director of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, conducted this work for three years. The clinic was at that time entirely dependent on the local agency for all social investigation and treatment work. Up to May 1923, ninety-three cases had thus been examined and treatment outlined.

The interest resulting from this demonstration was such that this present study was undertaken in response to insistent demands from the local community. In reviewing its work the local agency had come to the decision that it was not yet functioning with as full an understanding as was possible of its mental health problems. Backed by the three local school boards, the parochial school, the chamber of commerce, the Manufacturers' club and the Women's club, this agency requested a complete survey to be made by the same two organizations that had established the visiting clinic. All expenses other than the salaries of the staff, were borne by the local organizations. Dr. Truitt took charge of the work of the survey as director, and was assisted by the staff of the Institute for Juvenile Research. This briefly was the setting of the survey in 1923. The study itself is an evidence of the advantage of cooperation between independent organizations dealing with various aspects of the general problem of mental hygiene.

Aside from the circumstance that this survey was a mental health study of a large and important urban community there are several other points of unusual interest not always included in an undertaking of this sort. First, the request for this study was made by the local community. It was something that was not forced upon it. The community itself had shown its progressive spirit in various other undertakings which had preceded this study, such as the establishment of the Hygienic institute, a Montessori school, the Social center, and the Tri-Cities Medical association. This study therefore did not start out with the handicap so often experienced when a welfare project is forced upon the community either from without or by some irreconcilable minority. It was in a true sense a community effort from the outset and had the community back of it. The second point is that the community, entering upon a study of this sort with such a spirit, was prepared not merely to accept the findings as an interesting addition to its information about itself, but as a basis for constructive and permanent arrangements to utilize the results of the study effectively in the future.

It has always been impossible to secure the information so necessary for a complete understanding of a complex community by a study of the entire population. This handicap of course is in evidence also in this study. It has not been possible to study the entire population and, therefore, any generalizations based on the findings of this survey will have to be made with great care because of our ignorance of facts con-

cerning the most important, because the most successful portion of the community. The results of the mental study conducted during the war in the draft army were the first to give an indication of conditions affecting a wider section of the public. The eagerness with which these results have been utilized in drawing conclusions, in formulating legislation, and in seeking interpretations of modern social life is an indication not only of their great need but of their scarcity. Nevertheless, this information, valuable and unique as it is, is by no means of sufficient scope to justify any but the most conservative conclusions. In the first place, it obviously applies only to a small section of the population, namely, in the main to men of draft age. It ignores the span of life in the region of childhood and maturer years and it entirely omits the women. Studies of a similar sort which have been performed in schools throughout the country during the last fifteen years are beginning to result in an accumulation of information which in some respects will probably prove more significant even than the army figures. Nevertheless, the situation is such that there are only very inadequate standards at the present time with which to compare the results of a study such as this one. This occasion cannot be passed, therefore, without calling attention to the ultimate need for such standards based on more comprehensive studies of the population as a whole. Whether this will be possible in connection with the developments in the local community or in the state as a whole, or whether this may eventually be included in the census studies remains an open question.

This survey draws from two principal sources of information. The first is the school children of the Tri-Cities. This group offers perhaps the best index of the quality of the community as a whole which is at present available. The deductions based upon these findings, however, cannot be applied immediately to the present situation but can be applied with more reliability to the immediate future. In the study of school children we are acquiring information in regard to the citizenship of the next generation.

One of the chief objectives was the practical one of helping teachers and parents in the care and education of those children who were mental health problems. Children were referred to a clinic because of a variety of reasons. Nervous habits, fears, temper display, pugnacity, school retardation, convulsions, dishonesty, truancy and a dozen other complaints. Their examination involved for each one, thorough-going studies in the medical, psychological and social sciences. Physical health, intelligence, social experiences, education, abnormal mental traits, all were investigated to determine the forces at play in producing the difficulty. In addition to this clinic, every school child received a psychological examination.

The second source is the study of the cases of adults presented for study either because of some economic problem of dependency requiring relief, or because of some behavior disorder. This general group received attention by the survey staff at the request of the welfare agencies, judges and probation officers, employment managers and physicians who had noted peculiarities of behavior or had suspected abnormalities.

The observations made on these two groups have different implications. In connection with the schools, information is probably directly applicable to general civic problems affecting the Tri-Cities. In regard to the exceptional group of adults, while the information obtained is of value to those dealing with the problems of relief of the individual and protection of the community, general conclusions are more hazardous because of the lack of a standard of comparison, except insofar as it may be safe to utilize the findings in the schools as indicative of the conditions prevailing in the adult population.

PART II.

SURVEY OF SOCIAL RESOURCES

With the completion of all arrangements of policies between agencies, and decisions reached on territory to be covered and forms to be used, the first step was to gain a knowledge of the social structure and resources of the survey area.

In any health survey a knowledge of the community background is advisable before individual cases are seen. For the mental health survey, however, these data are indispensable. Without it, recommendations on the individual case are often either invalid or incomplete. This is especially so in small cities and rural territories such as the Tri-Cities represented, in which resources for treatment are limited. For example, little is gained in recommending supervised group play for a child who was brought from the rural mining district into the city for examination unless we consider at the same time whether it is advisable to remove him from home to another community where such supervised group play can be secured. For the purpose of the survey as a whole, data of a general nature such as extent of crime and vice, or detailed information as to sanitation, were considered valuable if already at hand, but otherwise outside the scope of the survey program. Only such information as could be shown to have a direct and immediate bearing on case problems was elicited.

A detailed statement of the community survey does not belong in this report. Its chief value was the practical and transitory one of aiding the clinic in its recommendations. Already at the completion of the survey certain sections are out of date. Briefly, the material gathered together and kept on hand throughout the survey may be grouped under the following topics:

DEFINITION OF THE DISTRICT*

Topography: The district contained three cities—La Salle, Peru, and Oglesby—and several small rural groups within the townships of La Salle and Peru. These lie close together along the high banks of the Illinois river, at the head of navigation, and about one hundred miles from Chicago. Among the rural groups were a mining community where practically the entire property was owned and controlled by the mine, several more independent mining communities, and a number of rural farming districts.

Historical Background: The early history of this region is in its main events similar to that of other frontier regions. Established

* The staff is indebted to M. C. O'Bryne for much valuable source material for this section of the report.

about 1825 as a trading post between the Indians and St. Louis tradesmen, its first settler staked out his land in 1829 on the site of the present city of Peru. He was followed shortly by others from both south and west. Further settlements were made by colonists coming from Massachusetts and Connecticut. At this time the entire population of Illinois numbered less than two hundred thousand, and Indian warfare was intermittently carried on. The histories of both La Salle and Peru follow closely the history of the establishment of transportation facilities in the region. Thus, landmarks in the growth of both cities are (1) such extensive use of the Illinois river as a waterway, with Peru at its head, that the formation of a county of Peru with the city as the county seat was a matter of current discussion; (2) the decision in 1836 that La Salle be the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal, with the subsequent rapid increase in population in that city; (3) the decision made in 1852 that the railroad from Cairo to Dixon should pass through La Salle.

In 1838, with a total population of 426, Peru was incorporated as a town, La Salle following in 1851. In this same year, Peru became a city, La Salle following suit the year after. Oglesby, across the river and somewhat removed from these two cities, has a more youthful history. Settled about fifty years ago, it has from its beginning been a mining and industrial center and has only within recent years become a city. It is now under the aldermanic form of government. Throughout the three cities have combined in cooperative effort, for example, in their charities, their health organizations, their higher education, and their manufacturers' club.

Population: The population of the district has shown remarkable growth as indicated in the following table:

	1870	1880	1910	1920
La Salle	5,452	8,987	11,537	13,050
Peru	3,945	5,053	7,984	8,869
Oglesby				4,134

The district contains a relatively large foreign population but there are no accurate percentage figures available. Had there been their value to the survey staff is questionable. For example, a child of ten even though born in this country, brought up by Polish speaking parents in a district made up largely of Polish mine workers, attending a school in which the first few grades are taught in the foreign language, has practically the same potentiality to maladjustment on account of being "Polish" as his older brother who was foreign-born. The only figures available are those in the county in which the principal foreign nationalities in order of frequency are: German, Polish, Italian, English, Austrian, Jugo-Slovakian, and Irish. The percentage of foreign birth is therefore calculated as being between twenty and twenty-five percent.

Industrial Expansion: The discovery of coal in the district in the early fifties, with the immediate sinking of shafts, made a rapid increase in the population. In the immediate vicinity there are now eight mines. Closely inter-woven with the history of the mines is that of

other allied industries where thousands of workmen are employed. At present the leading industries are the smelting of zinc and manufacture of rolled zinc, cement, clocks, plows, wheels, and sulphuric acid. Besides these there are about fifteen smaller industries. Many of these were visited by members of the survey staff to determine the types of work available for clinic cases, the type of supervision and the possibilities for adjustment through industry of special cases.

Housing Conditions: The housing condition of the cities at the time of the survey was determined by three hundred visits to the homes of cases referred to the clinic from all sections of the districts, and by an inspection of the United Charities' reports on current cases.

The prevailing form of house is the small stucco or wooden dwelling of the bungalow type. Even in the cities these are usually surrounded by a lawn, and nowhere was lot over-crowding found. There were no old houses made over into rooming houses.

The cities furnish their own water supply which is carefully inspected. Some city houses as well as most in the rural districts use outside toilets, but these are all inspected at regular intervals by the municipality.

In a review of a hundred cases known to the United Charities, only seven were considered as living in over-crowded conditions—that is, standards of privacy were not maintained, sleeping space was insufficient, children of both sexes, or more than two of the same sex were sleeping together, and all parts of the house were used in common by all members.

Schools: The first public school was established in La Salle in 1848, and in Peru in 1850. The first attempt at special work in the schools came when a sewing class was organized for Saturday mornings in 1900 in La Salle, the plan being taken over by Peru in 1905. Within the three towns there are now fifteen public schools. This includes one high school and fourteen grade schools. There are also eight parochial schools. In one of the central schools in La Salle there is an ungraded room for backward children. This room represents one of the few of its kind in Illinois outside of the large cities. Its value to those children who attend is unquestioned. There are, however, many children on the outskirts of the cities and along the rural roads who cannot avail themselves of this educational asset because of the difficulty of transportation. A private school for primary grades, containing about forty children has been established according to the Montessori system.

The total school population, both public and parochial, is distributed as follows:

Total School Population.....	5,551
La Salle:	
Public (Grade Schools).....	1,485
High School	486
Parochial	1,038
	<hr/>
	3,009
Peru:	
Public	816
Parochial	824
	<hr/>
	1,640

Oglesby:	
Public	851
Parochial	51

902

In the high school, established in 1898, and now well known for its progressive program, the highest type of cooperation with and understanding of the survey program was found. The wide range of subjects taught such as manual training, agriculture, bookkeeping, shorthand, domestic science, etcetera, besides the usual academic courses, made recommendations for special types especially feasible when referred from the high school. A further report of the program of the high school in regard to recreation is to be found under the recreation division.

Local Social Agencies:. The cities are combined in the support of one family case work agency, the Tri-Cities Associated Charities. At the request and with the official and financial backing of this agency the survey was made. In 1922 the last available report of this agency gave the following figures as to the scope of their work:

Total Cases for the year.....	700
Total for Tri-Cities.....	440
La Salle	233
Peru	119
Oglesby	88
Transients	260

One of the three county probation officers makes her headquarters at the Associated Charities' office and is considered as a member of the staff. Other private agencies were the Ladies of Charity, a Catholic welfare organization made up of volunteer workers, and the Red Cross Home service, employing one paid worker. Public relief is given through two county supervisors.

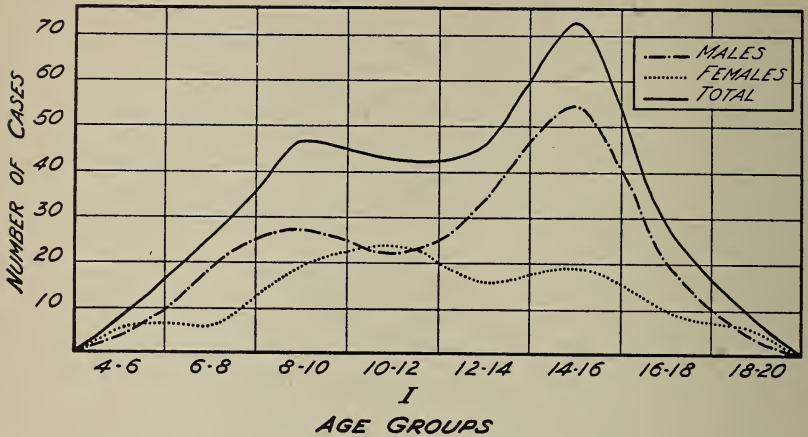
Rather extensive health work was being carried on. From the Hygienic institute, a privately endowed institution, services of infant welfare and tuberculosis nurses were furnished to all three cities. Each school has nursing service furnished and each city its Infant Welfare station. Milk crusades have been carried on by the Red Cross.

AGE, SOURCE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS AS FOUND IN THE STUDY CASES

For all of the study cases certain rather scattered data as to source, age groups and the like have been recorded. These two items first named indicate very clearly to what groups, sections, or organizations the clinic was of assistance, and within which age levels the clinic found the majority of its problems.

Data as to age was secured in 310 cases. The distribution by age groups for juveniles is indicated in the following graph: (graph 1)

A COMPARISON OF AGE AND NUMBER OF JUVENILE CASES IN THE STUDY GROUP



Above age twenty, seventeen males and twenty-two females, total thirty-nine, were studied.

From this chart it is evident that from the viewpoint of the community as represented by those who voluntarily referred cases, the majority of problems fall in the years of early adolescence. Two explanations may possibly account for the high peak of the curve. In comparing the figures for boys at different age levels it may be noted that at age fourteen and fifteen, the time at which working certificates can be secured, the number rises rapidly, while the girls show a greater scatter. In looking over the complaints in the cases of this age period items like the following are common among the boys: "Refuses to go to work." "Won't study; in the fifth grade two years." (It is necessary to have passed the fifth grade in order to secure a working certificate before age sixteen.) With the girls such complaints are present, but complaints of incorrigibility or promiscuous sex practices are much more frequent. It is probable, therefore, that in the cases studied, the girls, not being pushed as rapidly into the role of economic independence as boys, do not influence the total figures, while the boys from whom aid for the family budget is expected, swell the totals at the working certificate age. An economic need may therefore have made the high peak for both sexes come about the age when the law declared that a child may work.

A second explanation as to how the age figures may have been influenced is to be found in a consideration of sources. Forty-three cases were referred to the clinic from the high school. This was not because the high school contained a proportionately large group of maladjusted individuals, but rather because of the keen insight of the principal, Mr. McCormack, who recognized that the clinic was a resource for the study of all sorts of subtle twists of personality, not evident to the casual observer. There were, therefore, referred from this

source many children in the early 'teens, who presented no problem of retardation, but rather a precocious or irregular development.

There follows a chart of the cases according to the sources from which referred:

Associated Charities and Probation Officer.....	99
Schools:	
Grammar	143
Parochial	43
Public	100
High	43
	186
Relatives	15
Physicians	4
A. R. C. Home Service.....	2
Own Initiative	6
Detention Home, Ottawa.....	2
Tuberculosis Nurse	1
Infant Welfare Nurse.....	1
Total.....	316

For the individual cases the social problems found were listed and tabulated. Though essential in planning for the welfare of the individual case, any compilation of figures would have to be more detailed than is possible in a brief report in order to have great accuracy or significance. Presented in part the following findings seemed worthy of brief consideration. All information is based on the case count of 316.

In 273 juvenile and adolescent cases there were sixty-one who were found to come from broken homes. In eleven instances the home was broken due to the desertion of one parent, and in one instance the child had been abandoned by both parents. In seven instances, before the arrival of the clinic, through informal arrangement in the community and without agency assistance, placement in private foster homes had been tried. In all other cases the children were cared for by relatives. In five instances there was an active problem of alcoholism in the family caring for the child at the time of examination.

The percentage of foreign born in the study cases was calculated. This item was expected by many citizens to be a factor in maladjustment in a rather large number of instances. It has already been pointed out, however, that the number of social maladjustments due to foreign birth may be diminished by the rather loosely formed, but nevertheless definite racial segregation within small districts. In some of these districts, as far as the adults are concerned, the English language is almost unnecessary, and Italian, for example, will suffice. It is only when the child from these homes is sent to the public school that conflict due to birth, language, or customs, arises. In the group studied it was found that ninety-seven, or 37.3 percent were native born of native born parents, thirty-two, or 12.3 percent were native born of one foreign parent, thirteen or five percent were native born with two foreign born parents, while 118 or forty-five percent were foreign born. In thirteen or five percent of the total cases, it is estimated that foreign birth, or difficulty of language or customs, formed such an active problem of adjustment for the patient that it was one of the factors bringing him to the attention of the clinic. Contributing

factors in these cases were in seven instances a home broken by the absence of one or both parents, in three an irregular work record of the patient, and in eight cases in this group there was a diagnosis of major pathology in the mental field.

The chart following presents the correlation between the intelligence quotients and the nativity of the 261 children on whom accurate information as to birth could be secured. (Table I).

TABLE I

A COMPARISON OF INTELLIGENCE AND NATIVITY IN 261 CASES IN THE GROUP STUDY

Intelligence Quotients	Under 20			20-50			50-70			70-80			80-90			90-100			110-120			Total	Percent
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Native Born 2 Native Parents	4	3	7	2	3	5	14	4	18	10	6	16	13	7	20	19	6	25	6	1	7	98	37.
Native Born 1 Native Parent		1	1	2		2	1	2	3	4	2	6	4	1	5	2	5	7	5	3	8	32	12.
Native Born 2 Foreign Parents					3	3	3	2	5	1		1	1		1	2	1	3				13	5.0
Foreign Born 2 Foreign Parents	4	1	5	8	4	12	19	26	45	19	5	24	9	6	15	11	4	15		2	2	118	45.4
Total	8	5	13	12	10	22	37	34	71	34	13	47	27	14	41	34	16	50	11	6	17	261	100.0

PART III.

MENTAL HYGIENE FINDINGS

The Survey Staff decided upon two types of inquiry to aid in a determination of the mental health of this district. The study of cases referred to the clinic was, of course, considered as of first importance. In addition to this, however, it seemed wise to review the problems of mental health which, during the past few years, the community had recognized, and considered sufficiently urgent to act upon. For this, institution and court records were used. It was, of course, recognized that, in itself, a court or institution registration did not mean a mentally maladjusted individual, particularly in the dependency group. Nevertheless, through a study of the reasons for dependency, together with individual studies which have been possible in some of

these cases, the inference may be drawn that in this group the percentage of mental maladjustment is relatively high. For these reasons the report of findings includes institution and court cases, in addition to the findings in the groups receiving clinic examinations.

Institution and Court Cases: All dependent and delinquent institutions known to receive cases from the county were asked to furnish certain identifying information in regard to children received from the district during the past two years. From this material, together with the records of the county court, the following tables were made up:

CASES HAVING COURT HEARING ONLY

	1921	1922
Total Dependents	18	5
Placed on Probation:		
To Parents	2	0
To Other Relatives	1	2
To Guardian Appointed by Court	6	0
Petition dismissed	9	3
Total Delinquents	2	3
Placed on Probation:		
To Relatives	1	0
To Probation Officer	1	3

CASES PLACED IN INSTITUTIONS

	1921		1922	
	Del.	Dep.	Del.	Dep.
Total	14	49	14	25
Orphanages	0	10*	0	0
House of Good Shepherd	2	1	0	0
State Training Schools				
For Girls	6	0	3	0
For Boys	8	0	11	0
Detention Home	0	34	0	21
Manual Training School	0	4	0	4**
School for the Blind	0	0	0	0
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	0	0	0	0

CASES ON PAROLE FROM TRAINING SCHOOLS

APRIL 1923.

From St. Charles	6
From Glenwood	2

In cases in which a dependency petition was filed, the reason in all except three cases was a lack of proper parental care and a proper home. In most of these cases either one or both parents was dead. In three cases dependency was declared because of the commitment of the mother to a state hospital for the insane. In the delinquency cases charges against boys were stealing in every instance except five, in which the charge was incorrigibility beyond the control of parents. In the cases of girls the charges were indecent conduct, with the exception of three, two of whom were incorrigible, and one charged with grand larceny.

From the State School for the Feeble-minded and the epileptic and state hospitals for the insane, certain face sheet information was requested from the managing officers. This material checked against

*Six placed by private arrangement.

**Three placed by private arrangement.

the report of commitments through the county court formed the basis for the following tables:

LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY

Total Inmates from the District.....	18
(Commitments from 1905 to January, 1922)	
Diagnoses:	
Moron: Middle grade	2
Low grade	6
Imbecile: Middle Grade	2
Low grade	1
Idiot: High grade	2
Middle grade	0
Low grade	5

DIXON STATE COLONY FOR FEEBLEMINDED AND EPILEPTICS

Total Inmates from the District.....	4
(Commitments 1912 to 1917)	
Diagnoses:	
Feeble-minded: High grade imbecile	1
Low grade imbecile	1
Epileptic: Grand Mal	2

STATE HOSPITALS

(Admissions to Peoria, Elgin, Kankakee, from the District)

JANUARY, 1920—JANUARY, 1923.

Total	29
Commitments	27
Voluntary Admissions	2
Diagnoses:	
Dementia Praecox	7
Feeble-minded	1
Senile dementia	1
Chronic alcoholism	1
Undiagnosed	19

CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE

Total	1
Diagnosis: Alcoholic psychosis.	

BROUGHT INTO COURT BUT NOT COMMITTED

Total	3
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CASES REFERRED FOR INDIVIDUAL EXAMINATION

The 316 cases referred to the clinic for individual examinations because they were regarded as problems by some individual or agency of the community present many possibilities of analysis. A previous report* has described the procedure of selection of these study cases and the contacts established with agencies which made treatment possible. For purposes of this report the group is divided into (1) 223 cases seen for the first time during the survey period, and (2) cases already known to the visiting clinic which were recalled for re-examination. There follows a report of findings in both groups considered separately.

* Ibid, page 5.

COMPARISON OF COMPLAINTS AND FINDINGS IN 223 NEW CASES

Individual examinations were made of 223 individuals referred as special problems by the teachers, local family welfare agency and others. This included in each instance, a social history and field investigation, psychometric tests, physical and psychiatric examinations. No examination was made in the case of twenty-one referred individuals, the reasons in order of frequency being: (1) Failure to keep appointment; (2) Parents' refusal of permission; (3) Removal from district; and (4) Patient's mental condition at time of appointment. No psychological examination was made in the case of seventeen individuals, the reasons being: (1) Adult with psychosis or psycho-neurosis; (2) Examination considered unnecessary by psychiatrist. No physical or psychiatric examination was made in the case of ten individuals, the reasons being: (1) Examinations considered unnecessary by a referring physician; (2) Parents' refusal of permission.

Each case is listed in the three fields of complaints as received from the referring agency: (1) Academic; (2) Physical; and (3) Behavior, either positively or negatively. Complaints in the field of academic work are classified as (1) Retardation of one year or more; (2) Poor school progress in proper grade. Complaints of poor physical condition are undifferentiated for purposes of this study. Complaints in the field of behavior are: (1) Truancy from school or home; (2) Temper outbursts; (3) Stealing; (4) Sex practices; (5) Suspected mental disorder; (6) Fighting or quarrelsomeness; (7) Constant disobedience or stubbornness; (8) Restlessness or nervousness; (9) Timidity or day-dreaming; (10) Family problem.

All data in regard to complaints were drawn from the social field investigations. This involved as a minimum in every instance an interview with the teacher and the parent or guardian, a report of agency or court records, and a digest of all facts and impressions.

The usual psychological classifications were followed throughout. Pathology in the psychiatric field was classified as follows: (1) Psychopathic personality—egocentric type, inadequate type, emotionally unstable type; (2) Hysteria; (3) Neurasthenia; (4) Trauma; (5) Dementia Praecox; (6) General paresis; (7) Alcoholism, with deterioration; (8) Undetermined.

Pathology in the physical field was classified as follows: (1) Cardiac disorder; (2) Epilepsy; (3) Tuberculosis; (4) Congenital syphilis; (5) Glandular disorder; (6) Chorea; (7) Emphysema; (8) Otitis media; (9) Paresis; (10) Muscular dystrophy; (11) Loss of neuro-muscular control; (12) undetermined.

For the purposes of this study defective teeth, tonsils, and vision were not considered positive findings.

TABLE II
COMPARISON OF COMPLAINTS AND FINDINGS IN 223 REFERRED CASES
IN THE FIELD OF ACADEMIC WORK

COMPLAINTS	PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS										PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS													PHYSICAL FINDINGS										
	Number of Cases Referred		Feeble-Minded	Borderline	Dull and Backward	Adequate	Superior	Personality Disorders							General Paresis						Cardiac													
Retardation	Female	.....	40	14	9	9	2	..	6	1	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	23	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	6
	Male	.....	82	24	18	19	11	..	10	6	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	46	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	58	4	12
	Total	.....	122	38	27	28	13	..	16	7	9	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	69	18	1	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	89	4	18
Poor School Progress	Female	.....	11	0	1	1	7	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2
	Male	38	2	5	8	15	5	3	4	11	4	1	15	3	1	34	..	3	
	Total	49	2	6	9	22	5	5	4	12	5	1	22	5	1	43	..	5	
No School Reason	Female	.....	22	5	1	1	6	4	5	..	3	4	3	..	..	1	..	1	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	2
	Male	30	1	2	..	12	3	12	2	2	3	..	3	2	1	1	..	1	9	6	1	1	19	2	6	
	Total	52	6	3	1	18	7	17	2	5	7	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	15	8	2	1	1	35	3	8
Totals	223	46	36	38	53	12	38	13	26	20	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	13	106	31	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	167	7	31	

From the above table of comparison of complaints and findings in the field of academic work the following summary charts have been made.

Of 122 children referred by the teachers for retardation, thirty-eight or 31.1 percent classified by tests as definitely feeble-minded; twenty-seven or 22.1 percent fell in the borderline classification; twenty-eight or twenty-three percent in the dull and backward; thirteen or 10.7 percent in the adequate classification; sixteen children or 13.1 percent were not given individual psychometric examinations. Examinations revealed major pathology in the psychiatric field in thirty-five cases, or 28.7 percent of the whole number. In the physical field fifteen cases or 12.3 percent showed major pathological findings.

REFERRED FOR RETARDATION

PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS	31.1 FEEBLEMINDED	22.1 BORDERLINE	23.0 DULL AND BACKWARD	10.7 ADEQUATE	13.1 NOT EXAM.
PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS	56.5 NO PATHOLOGY		28.7 PATHOLOGY		14.8 NOT EXAM.
PHYSICAL FINDINGS	72.9 NO PATHOLOGY			12.3 PATHOLOGY	14.8 NOT EXAM.

Of forty-nine children referred for poor school progress in their proper grades, two or 4.1 percent classified as feeble-minded; six or 12.2 percent fell in the borderline group; nine or 18.4 percent in the dull and backward; twenty-two or 44.9 percent in the group of adequate intelligence; five or 10.2 percent classified in the superior group; five or 10.2 percent were not examined.

Definite pathology in the psychiatric field was found in twenty-two cases or 44.9 percent, and in the physical field but one instance.

POOR SCHOOL PROGRESS

PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS	4.1 F.M.	12.2 BORDERLINE	18.4 DULL & BACKWARD	44.9 ADEQUATE	10.2 SUPERIOR	10.2 NOT EXAM.
PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS	44.9 NO PATHOLOGY			44.9 PATHOLOGY		10.2 NOT EXAM.
PHYSICAL FINDINGS	87.7 NO PATHOLOGY				12.3 PATHOLOGY	10.2 NOT EXAM.

Of the remaining fifty-two individuals who were referred for reasons other than difficulty in the field of academic work, six or 11.5 percent graded as feeble-minded; three or 5.8 percent fell in the borderline group; one or 1.9 percent in the dull and backward group; eighteen or 34.6 percent were found by tests to have adequate intelli-

gence; seven or 13.5 percent superior intelligence; seventeen or 32.7 percent were not examined. The increase in this class over the group of "A School Reason" is accounted for by the presence of individuals not in attendance at school and referred for another reason. Twenty-nine cases or 55.8 percent of the whole showed major pathology in the psychiatric examination, and nine or 17.3 percent in the physical examination.

NO SCHOOL REASON

<i>PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS</i>	11.5	5.8	19.2	34.6	13.5	32.7
	<i>F. M.</i>	<i>BOR.</i>	<i>W. B.</i>	<i>ADEQUATE</i>	<i>SUPERIOR</i>	<i>NOT EXAMINED</i>

<i>PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS</i>	28.8	55.8	15.4
	<i>NO PATHOLOGY</i>	<i>PATHOLOGY</i>	<i>NOT EXAM.</i>

<i>PHYSICAL FINDINGS</i>	67.3	17.3	15.4
	<i>NO PATHOLOGY</i>	<i>PATHOLOGY</i>	<i>NOT EXAM.</i>

TABLE III

COMPARISON OF COMPLAINTS AND FINDING IN 223 REFERRED CASES
IN FIELD OF PHYSICAL HEALTH

COMPLAINTS	PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS										PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS												PHYSICAL FINDINGS															
	Number of Cases Referred				Feeble-minded	Borderline	Dull and Backward	Adequate	Superior	Examination not Made	Personality Disorders	A Egocentric	B Inadequate	C Emotionally Unstable	Hysteria	Neurasthenia	Trauma	Dementia Praecox	General Paresis	Alcoholic	Undetermined	No Pathology	Examination not Made	Cardiac	Epilepsy	Tuberculosis	Congenital Syphilis	Glandular	Chorea	Emphysema	Otitis Media	Paresis	Muscular Dystrophy	Loss Neuro-Muscular Control	No Pathology	Undetermined	Examination not Made	
Physical Reason	Female	15	3	2	3	3	5	..	2		..	3	3	1	6	2	..	2	1	1	8	1	2
	Male	.....	31	6	1	3	7	2	12			1	3	3	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	13	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	16	5	5	
	Total	.....	46	9	3	6	12	2	14			1	6	6	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	19	7	1	3	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	24	6	7
No Physical Reason	Female	.....	58	16	9	8	10	4	11			1	5	5	2	1	..	1	..	1	4	30	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	8
	Male	.....	119	21	24	24	31	6	13			11	15	9	1	1	1	1	..	..	7	57	16	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	95	1	16	
	Total	.....	177	37	33	32	41	10	24			12	20	14	3	2	1	2	..	1	11	87	24	..	1	2	1	3	..	1	..	1	143	1	24		

From Table III, showing comparison of complaints and findings in the field of physical health, the following summary charts may be made:

Of forty-six children referred by teachers for physical reasons, nine or 19.6 percent were found to be feeble-minded; three or 6.5 percent fell in the borderline group; six or thirteen percent in the dull and backward group; twelve or 26.1 percent were classified as of adequate intelligence and two or 4.4 percent as of superior intelligence; fourteen cases or 30.4 percent were not examined.

There were twenty cases or 43.5 percent of significant pathology in the psychiatric field; sixteen cases or 43.5 percent of significant pathology in the psychiatric field; sixteen cases or 34.8 percent revealed major pathology in the physical field.

REFERRED FOR PHYSICAL REASON

<i>PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS</i>	19.6 FEEBLEMINDED	6.5 BOR.	13.0 DULL & BACK	26.1 ADEQUATE	4.4 SUP.	30.4 NOT EXAMINED
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<i>PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS</i>	41.3 NO PATHOLOGY	43.5 PATHOLOGY	15.2 NOT EXAM.
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<i>PHYSICAL FINDINGS</i>	50.0 NO PATHOLOGY	34.8 PATHOLOGY	15.2 NOT EXAM.
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Of the 177 individuals referred for problems other than physical, ten or 5.7 percent were found to have major pathology in the physical field, sixty-six or 37.4 percent showed pathology in the psychiatric field. Of these thirty-seven or 20.9 percent tested as feeble-minded; thirty-three or 18.6 percent as borderline; thirty-two or 18.1 percent as dull and backward; forty-one or 23.2 percent as adequate; ten or 5.7 percent as superior. Twenty-four or 13.5 percent were not examined.

NO PHYSICAL REASON

<i>PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS</i>	20.9 FEEBLEMINDED	18.6 BORDERLINE	18.1 DULL & BACKWARD	23.2 ADEQUATE	5.7 SUP.	13.5 NOT EXAM.
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<i>PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS</i>	49.1 NO PATHOLOGY	37.4 PATHOLOGY	13.5 NOT EXAM.
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<i>PHYSICAL FINDINGS</i>	80.8 NO PATHOLOGY	5.7 PATH.	13.5 NOT EXAM.
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[illegible]

Considering Table IV, showing the comparison of complaints and findings in the behavior field we observe that of the four children referred for truancy, one was found to be feeble-minded; one fell in the borderline group and two in the adequate group. Nothing pathological was discovered in either the psychiatric or the physical field.

Of the five children referred for temper manifestations, two graded as feeble-minded, two as of adequate intelligence and one was not examined. Major pathology in the psychiatric field was found to be present in two cases, diagnosed; one inadequate personality, and one emotional instability. In the physical field there was one instance of cardiac disorder.

Of the four children referred for stealing, two were classified as feeble-minded; one as a borderline defective; one was not examined. Two cases were diagnosed respectively egocentric and inadequate personality. No major pathology was found in the physical field.

Of the four cases referred for sex misconduct, one classified as borderline defective; one as dull and backward, and one as adequate. Major pathology in the psychiatric field was discovered in three cases, diagnosed respectively as egocentric personality, hysteria and sex trauma. In one case in the physical field the diagnosis was not determined.

Of seven cases referred because of suspected mental disorder, only one was given psychometric tests. These cases fall into the adolescent and adult group. Major pathology in the psychiatric field was found in six cases, or in eighty-five percent of the whole. Diagnoses were as follows: One egocentric personality; one neurasthenia; two dementia praecox; one general paresis; one undetermined.

Of the seven children referred for fighting and quarrelsomeness, two tested as feeble-minded; one as borderline defective; three as of adequate intelligence. There were four instances of major pathology in the psychiatric field, in which the following diagnoses occurred: One egocentric personality; two inadequate personality; one emotionally unstable.

Of eight children referred for disobedience and stubbornness, one graded as feeble-minded; one as borderline defective; three as dull and backward; one as of adequate intelligence, and one as of superior intelligence. There were three instances of major pathology in the psychiatric field; one inadequate personality and two undetermined.

Of twenty-six children referred for restlessness and nervousness, three were found to be feeble-minded; three classified as borderline; five as dull and backward; seven as adequate and six as superior intelligence. Seventeen cases or 65.4 percent of the whole number showed major pathological findings in the psychiatric field, and three cases in the physical field. Diagnoses: Psychiatric: Two egocentric personality; five inadequate personality; seven emotional instability; one hysteria; two undetermined. Physical diagnoses: One tuberculosis; one chorea.

Of the thirty children referred for timidity and day dreaming, five were found to be feeble-minded; four to be borderline defectives; five fell in the dull and backward group. There were eleven instances of major pathology, or 36.7 percent in the psychiatric field and two in-

stances in the physical field. Psychiatric diagnoses: One egocentric personality; six inadequate personality; two emotional instability; and two undetermined. Physical: One tuberculosis; one undetermined.

REFERRED FOR TIMIDITY AND DAY DREAMING

PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS	16.7 FEEBLEMINDED	13.3 BORDERLINE	16.7 DULL & BACKWARD	40.0 ADEQUATE	33 SUP	10.0 NOT EXAM.
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PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS	56.6 NO PATHOLOGY	36.7 PATHOLOGY	6.7 NO EX
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PHYSICAL FINDINGS	86.6 NO PATHOLOGY	6.7 PATH.	6.7 NO EX.
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Of seventeen referred as family problems, seven were found to be feeble-minded; one classified in the borderline group; one in the dull and backward; four in the group of adequate intelligence. There were six instances of major pathology in the psychiatric field and four in the physical field. Psychiatric diagnoses: Three inadequate personality; one hysteria; one neurasthenia; one alcoholism. Physical diagnoses: Two glandular; one emphysema; one undetermined.

REFERRED AS FAMILY PROBLEMS

PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS	41.2 FEEBLEMINDED	5.9 BORD.	5.9 D.&B.	23.5 ADEQUATE	23.5 NOT EXAMINED
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PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS	47.1 NO PATHOLOGY	35.3 PATHOLOGY	17.6 NOT EXAMINED
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PHYSICAL FINDINGS	58.8 NO PATHOLOGY	23.6 PATHOLOGY	17.6 NOT EXAMINED
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Of 111 cases referred for other reasons than behavior, twenty-three or 20.7 percent tested as feeble-minded; twenty-four or 21.6 percent as borderline; twenty-two or 19.8 percent as dull and backward; twenty-one or 18.9 percent as of adequate intelligence; three or 2.7 percent as of superior intelligence. There were thirty-four instances of major pathology or 30.6 percent of the whole number in the psychiatric field and thirteen instances or 11.7 percent in the physical field. Psychiatric diagnoses: Six egocentric personality; seven inadequate personality; eleven emotional instability; one hysteria; two neurasthenia; one trauma; six undetermined. Physical: Three epilepsy; one tuberculosis; one congenital syphilis; one glandular disorder; one otitis media; one muscular dystrophy; one loss of neuromuscular control; four undetermined.

NO BEHAVIOR PROBLEM

PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS	20.7 FEEBLEMINDED	21.6 BORDERLINE	19.8 DULL & BACKWARD	18.9 ADEQUATE	2.7 S.	16.3 NOT EXAMINED
PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS	54.1 NO PATHOLOGY			30.6 PATHOLOGY	15.3 NOT EXAMINED	
PHYSICAL FINDINGS	73.0 NO PATHOLOGY				11.7 PATHOLOGY	15.3 NOT EXAMINED

In a comparison of the psychological findings both in the total number of cases, and in those cases where major pathology is found, we find that there is a larger proportion of feeble-mindedness and borderline cases in the unselected group, while conversely the adequate and superior cases figure more largely in the pathological group.

Specifically we find that of the total number—223 cases—20.7 percent are feeble-minded; 13.3 percent borderline defectives; 14.6 percent dull and backward; 27.7 percent adequate; 5.0 percent superior. Of eighty-six cases of significant pathology in the psychiatric field, 8.1 percent were feeble-minded; 14.0 percent were borderline; 18.6 percent dull and backward; 33.7 percent adequate; 14.0 percent superior.

The total percentage of the group comprising the feeble-minded and borderline is therefore 22.0 percent greater than the same group in the cases of pathology. The total percentage of the group comprising the adequate and superior is 14.8 percent lower than the same group in pathological cases.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATIONS IN 223 REFERRED CASES

20.7 FEEBLEMINDED	13.3 BORDERLINE	14.6 DULL & BACKWD.	27.7 ADEQUATE	5.0 Sup.	18.7 NOT EXAMINED
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PSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATIONS IN 86 CASES OF PATHOLOGY IN THE PSYCHIATRIC FIELD

8.1 F. M.	14.0 BORDERLINE	18.6 DULL & BACKWARD	33.7 ADEQUATE	14.0 SUPERIOR	11.6 NOT EX.
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REPORT OF THE NINETY-THREE CASES EXAMINED PREVIOUS TO THE SURVEY

In the second group, or those ninety-three cases referred from the visiting clinics held previously in the cities, the following facts have been drawn: All cases were followed by the social service to determine the present status. Of these, fifty-eight were returned to the clinic for re-examination, while for the remaining thirty-five, re-examination was

either impossible or considered unnecessary. The following reasons for not returning were listed:

No longer a problem.....	14
Moved from district.....	9
Lack of Cooperation.....	6
Patient in an Institution.....	6

In all cases an attempt was made to discover whether the recommendations of the previous clinic had been carried out and to what extent adjustment had resulted. Any such recording is at best to a certain extent interpretive. For the purposes of the study, adjustment included (1) the absence of complaints from any source; (2) the report from a competent informant that the patient no longer presented a problem; (3) placement in an institution in accordance with the recommendation. All other cases were considered as unsuccessful. It must be remembered that during the period of the visiting clinic previous to the survey, all social recommendations were given into the hands of local authorities through the Family Welfare society. Recommendations were in some instances not carried out. This was often due, however, to lacks in the community resources rather than to any neglect. The figures quoted present only results and do not indicate the large amount of work which may be put into a case which in the last analysis must be recorded as without results. There follows a chart in which the findings in these ninety-three follow-up cases is indicated in their relationship to the intelligence quotients: (Table V)

TABLE V.

COMPARISON OF INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS AND ADJUSTMENT IN
NINETY-THREE OLD CASES

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS	20—39	40—59	60—69	70—79	80—89	90—109	110—	Unas.	Totals
Recommendation followed ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
a) Successful	7	13	9	5	4	6	2	7	53
b) Unsuccessful .....	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	5
Recommendation not followed	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	23
a) Successful	1	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	10
b) Unsuccessful	6	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	13
Moved from District.....	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	9
Died .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
	16	20	17	10	5	8	2	15	93

It is of interest that in these ninety-three cases which were the first to be brought to the mental health clinic, there was a large proportion of gross feeble-mindedness. This has also been true in other communities where visiting clinics have been established. In all districts the problem of feeble-mindedness comes first to the mental health clinic, while the more delicate problems of personality adjustment lag behind until a plan for community education becomes a part of the program. In clinics held subsequent to the survey proper, the intake figures have been swelled by children whose problems were matters of personality adjustment, while the intake of problems of retardation, uncomplicated by other factors, has remained constant.

PART IV

STUDY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Procedure:

Psychological group tests were given to the entire school population of the three cities—La Salle, Peru and Oglesby. Of the total population of 5,551, but 5,208 were tested. Of these, 4,581 were in the public schools and 627 in the high schools. The remaining 343 were either absent or had moved away and could not be tested. The population of the various schools ranges between fifty and several hundred. A number of the schools have only four grades and some only six grades. In all there are twenty-four schools of which nine are parochial and fifteen public.

The following psychological tests were used: For the first three grades the Otis Primary examination; for grades from four to eight inclusive, the National Intelligence tests. The Army Alpha were used in the high school. The tests were given by psychologists from the Institute for Juvenile Research. In general the procedure was as follows: A preliminary visit was made to every school to find out the number of pupils and to plan with the principal the exact time and order for giving the tests in the various grades. Wherever possible, arrangements were made to combine two or three of the upper grades in one group. The plan was to cover a school in one day, even if that required several psychologists. This plan not only prevented any too great interference with school work, but also prevented any communication between the children. On the whole very excellent cooperation was given by the principals and teachers in the various schools, and interest was also shown by the pupils. There was only one case in which the child refused to take the examination without being able to give any definite reason.

General Distribution of Intelligence:

In Table I are shown the numbers and percentages of pupils falling into the various intelligence quotients arranged by groups of ten, that is, the numbers and the percentages of those whose intelligence quotients are between fifty and sixty, sixty and seventy, and so on. The results are shown separately for the males, females and all cases, males and females for the public schools as well as the high schools.

These results are also shown graphically in Graphs I and II. The upper half of each graph compares the males and females while in the lower half both males and females are combined.

Throughout this study the following classification of intelligence quotients is used:

Classification	Intelligence Quotient
Very Superior	120 and above
Superior	110-119
Adequate	90-109
Inferior	70- 89
Very Inferior	Below 70

An examination of Table I and Graphs I and II shows that in the public schools there are 1.2 percent rating between fifty and sixty, and 4.1 percent rating between sixty and seventy or a total of 5.3 percent which may be classified as very inferior in intelligence;

29.2 percent classify as inferior in intelligence
 44.8 percent classify as adequate in intelligence
 10.1 percent classify as superior in intelligence
 11.1 percent classify as very superior in intelligence

In the high schools there is only one individual or 0.2 percent rating below eighty in intelligence, and twenty-four or 3.8 percent rating between eighty and ninety. This means that in the high school there are no individuals rating very inferior in intelligence and only 4 percent rating inferior. 64.5 percent are adequate, 27.4 percent superior and 4.1 percent very superior.

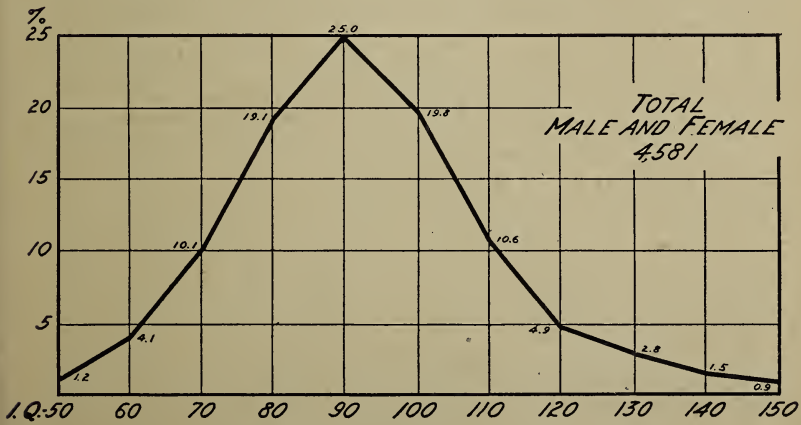
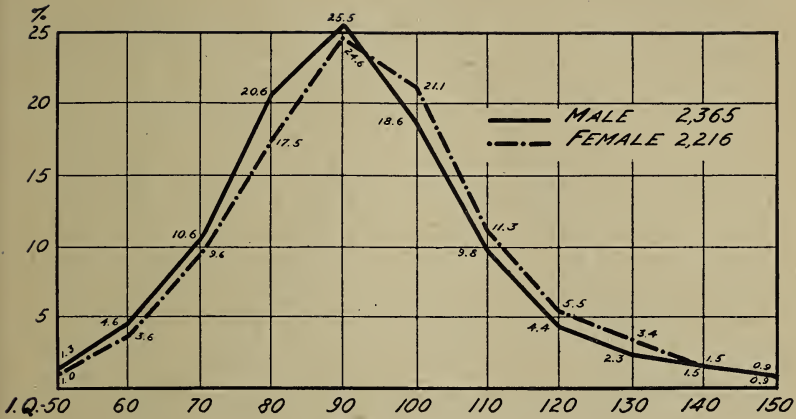
Distribution of Intelligence by Sex:

Comparing the distributions for the two sexes separately, we find that in the public schools there are fewer individuals rating inferior and very inferior, and more rating superior and very superior among the females than among the males. This is shown clearly in Graph I. In the high school, however, the proportion is somewhat reversed. There are more inferiors and less superiors in the females than in the males. This is shown in Graph II. Further study is necessary before definite conclusions can be drawn from these findings. Table I and Graphs I and II follow.

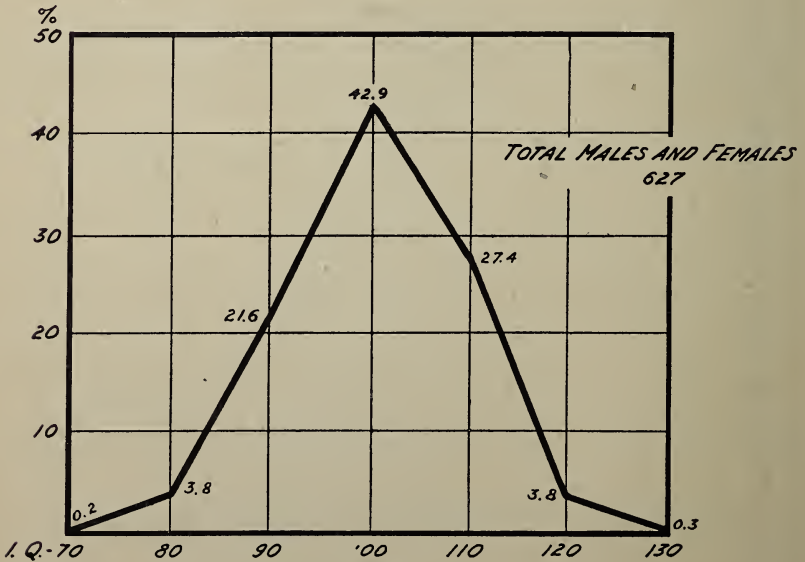
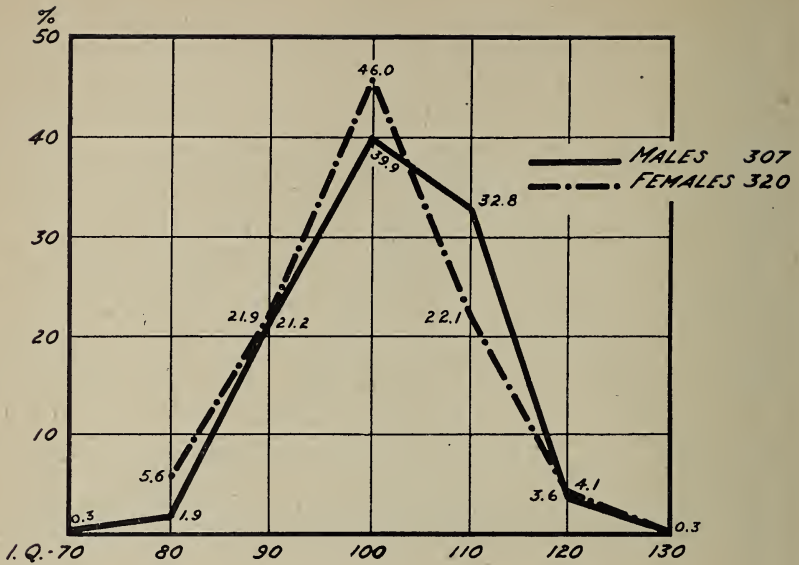
TABLE I

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence Quotients		50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	Total
Grade School—													
Males	No.	31	109	251	488	602	437	233	104	54	35	21	2365
	Percent	1.3	4.6	10.6	20.6	25.5	18.5	9.8	4.4	2.3	1.5	0.9	100.0
Grade School—													
Females	No.	23	79	212	388	545	468	251	122	75	34	19	2216
	Percent	1.0	3.6	9.6	17.5	24.6	21.1	11.3	5.5	3.4	1.5	0.9	100.0
Grade School—													
All Cases	No.	54	188	463	876	1147	905	484	226	129	69	40	4581
	Percent	1.2	4.1	10.1	19.1	25.0	19.8	10.6	4.9	2.8	1.5	0.9	100.0
High School—													
Males	No.			1	6	65	122	101	11	1	....	....	307
	Percent			0.3	1.9	21.2	39.9	32.8	3.6	0.3	....	....	100.0
High School—													
Females	No.				18	70	147	71	13	1	....	....	320
	Percent				5.6	21.9	46.0	22.1	4.1	0.3	....	....	100.0
High School—													
All Cases	No.			1	24	135	269	172	24	2	....	....	627
	Percent			0.2	3.8	21.6	42.9	27.4	3.8	0.3	....	....	100.0



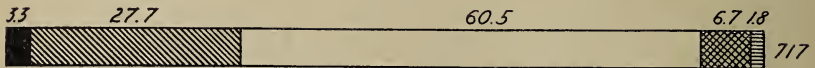
I
INTELLIGENCE DISTRIBUTION - PUBLIC SCHOOLS



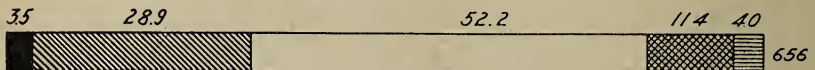
II

INTELLIGENCE DISTRIBUTION - HIGH SCHOOLS

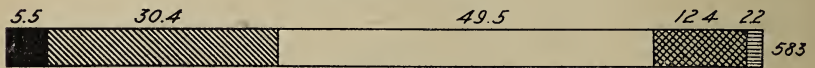
VERY INFERIOR INFERIOR ADEQUATE SUPERIOR VERY SUPERIOR



GRADE I



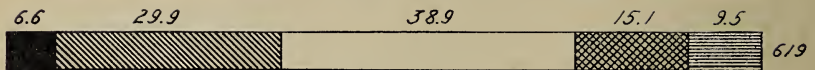
GRADE II



GRADE III



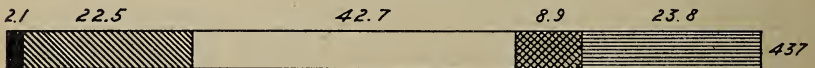
GRADE IV



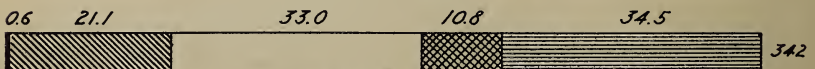
GRADE V



GRADE VI



GRADE VII



GRADE VIII

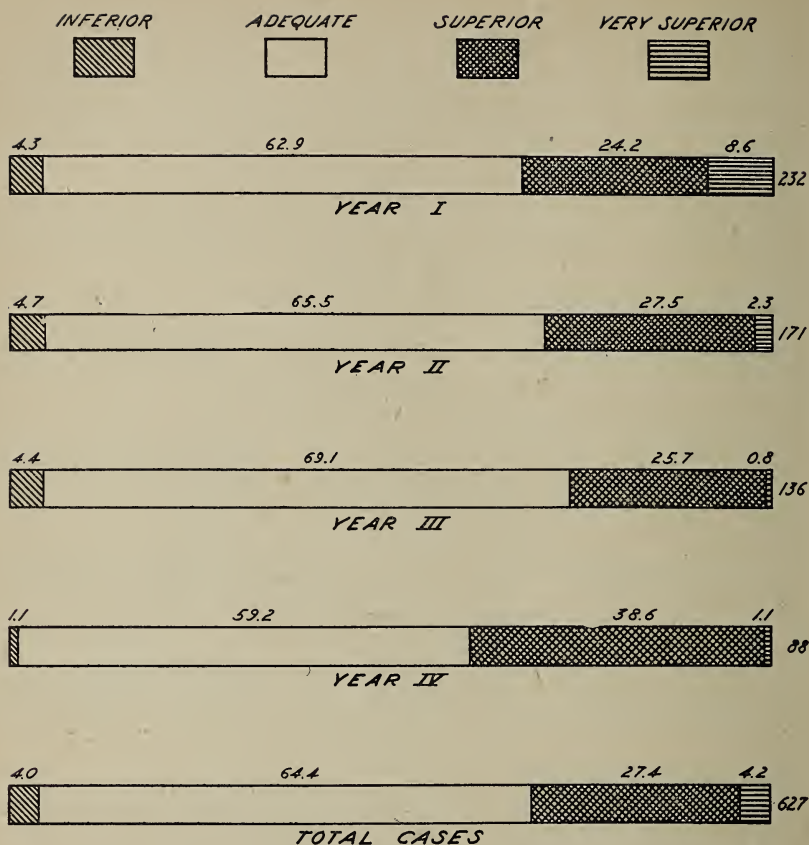
III

INTELLIGENCE DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE

Table III and Chart IV present the same results for high schools. Here again, comparing the first year with the fourth year, we find only 1.1 percent inferiors in the fourth year compared to 4.3 percent in the first year. The percent of superiors and very superiors is 39.7 percent in the fourth year as compared with only 32.8 percent in the first year.

TABLE III
INTELLIGENCE DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE
HIGH SCHOOL

I. Q. Classification		Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV	Total
Very superior, 120 and above—	No.	20	4	1	1	26
	Percent	8.6	2.3	0.8	1.1	4.2
Superior, 110-119—	No.	56	47	35	34	172
	Percent	24.2	27.5	25.7	38.6	27.4
Adequate, 90-109—	No.	146	112	94	52	404
	Percent	62.9	65.2	69.1	59.2	64.4
Inferior, 70-89—	No.	10	8	6	1	25
	Percent	4.3	4.7	4.4	1.1	4.0
Total—	No.	232	171	136	88	627
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



IV

INTELLIGENCE DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE HIGH SCHOOL

Chronological and Mental Age Medians:

The median chronological ages, mental ages and intelligence quotients for the various grades are given in Table IV. The median chronological age for the first grade is 6.5, for the second eight, for the third nine, and so on, a rise from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ years in each grade. The mental age in the same way begins with $6\frac{1}{2}$ for the first grade, going up to fourteen in the eighth grade. On the whole the median mental ages are slightly below the median chronological ages. The intelligence quotients are between ninety and ninety-five for grade one to six, 100 for grade seven, and 105 for grade eight.

TABLE IV

MEDIAN BY GRADE

C. A.—M. A. AND I. Q.

	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade V	Grade VI	Grade VII	Grade VIII
Median C. A.....	6.5	8.0	9.0	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.0	14.0
Median M. A.....	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5	11.0	11.5	13.0	14.0
Median I. Q.....	90	95	90	90	95	90	100	105

The medians for the high school are shown in Table V. Here the median mental ages in the first two years are above those of the chronological ages. The median intelligence quotients are 105 for all grades.

TABLE V

MEDIAN BY GRADE

HIGH SCHOOL

C. A.—M. A. AND I. Q.

	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV
Median—C. A.	14.5	15.5	17.0	17.5
Median—M. A.	15.5	16.5	17.0	17.5
Median—I. Q.	105	105	105	105

Grades Repeated and Grades Skipped:

In Tables VI and VII are shown the number of pupils repeating grades and the number of pupils skipping grades. These are distributed according to the intelligence quotients and according to the number of grades repeated or skipped. On the whole, while the intelligence of those repeating more than one grade is lower than those who repeat only one grade, there are some individuals of superior and very superior intelligence who have repeated one or two grades. On the other hand, among those who skipped grades there are some who rate very inferior in intelligence. The total number of individuals who repeated grades is 1,383, or 30.2 percent, and the total number who skipped one or more grades is 565, or 12.3 percent.

TABLE VI.

GRADES REPEATED AND I. Q.

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS.

	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	Total
Repeated—1 grade	25	80	170	317	270	153	76	33	4	1	1129
Repeated—2 grades	9	30	44	59	37	15	5	..	2	..	201
Repeated—3 grades	12	7	15	8	7	4	..	..	..	..	53
Total	46	117	229	384	314	172	81	33	6	1	1383

TABLE VII.

GRADES SKIPPED AND I. Q.

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS.

	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	Total
Skipped—1 grade	1	6	30	80	103	114	48	46	22	2	3	455
Skipped—2 grades	1	4	12	21	25	13	6	2	..	1		85
Skipped—3 grades .....	..	3	3	5	5	3	1	3	1	1		25
Total	1	7	37	95	129	144	64	53	27	3	5	565

Retardation and Acceleration.

It is generally found that the median, chronological and mental ages of the first grade children are between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ years, and of the second grade between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ years, and so on. In order to determine the percentages of children who are retarded or accelerated, either chronologically or mentally, children whose chronological and mental ages are between six and eight years are regarded at age for the first grade; those who are between seven and nine years are at age for the second grade, and so on. In other words, instead of taking $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ years for the first grade, a half year leeway was allowed on both sides, so that a child would not be called retarded or accelerated unless he varied more than a half a year in either direction.

Table VIII shows the percentages of children who rate chronologically and mentally at age, and those who are either retarded or accelerated. On the whole, nearly seventy percent are chronologically correctly placed in the grades, while mentally only fifty-five percent are so placed; twenty-seven percent are retarded chronologically, only three percent accelerated, while mentally twenty-two percent are retarded and about twenty-two percent accelerated.

TABLE VIII.

CHRONOLOGICAL AND MENTAL RETARDATION AND ACCELERATION.

BY C. A. AND M. A.

	C. A. (Percent.)	M. A. (Percent.)
At age for grade.....	68.0	55.0
Retarded—1 year	17.0	17.0
Retarded—2 years	7.3	4.7
Retarded—3 years	3.0	0.6
Retarded—4 and more years.....	1.0	0.1
Accelerated—1 year	2.9	12.2
Accelerated—2 years	0.2	9.0
Accelerated—3 years	0.0	0.6
Accelerated—4 and more years.....	0.0	0.4

Nativity and Intelligence.

A study was also made of the relation of nativity to intelligence. Some of the schools have a considerable foreign population. The large foreign groups are as follows:

Polish	832
German	595
Italian	435
Slovanian	148
Lithuanian	73
Native Americans	1,932

This gives us a total of 4,015. For 300 children no definite information of nativity could be secured. For the others there are too few in each nationality to make any comparison worth while. Comparing the different nationalities, we find, that arranged in increasing percentage of superiors and decreasing percentage of inferiors, the following order: Polish, Italian, Lithuanian, Slovanian, German, and American. Comparing the total group of foreign born parentage with the native born group, we find that in the foreign parentage group there are 7.8 percent of very inferiors and 39.4 percent inferiors, as compared with 1.6 percent very inferiors and 14.6 percent inferiors in the native born. The same differences are shown in the superior groups; a total of 11.4 percent superior and very superior in the foreign parentage group, as compared with 33.5 percent in the native born. However, these differences do not appear quite so great when a comparison is made on the basis of language spoken by the children at home. In order to make any study of the relation between nativity and intelligence valid, it is important to determine whether or not the children speak English or a foreign language at home. We must remember that the ability to do well on the group test is dependent to a great extent on a knowledge of the English language. The children of foreign born parents who speak the foreign language at home, and who very likely live in a foreign district, are under a considerable handicap in taking the psychological test. The foreign groups were therefore divided into those who speak the English language at home and those who speak the foreign language at home. A comparison of the two groups is shown in Table IX. Here we see that the percent of very inferiors is only 3.4 among those who speak English at home, compared to nine percent who speak a foreign language at home. In the same way there are only 20.3 percent inferiors, as compared with 44.1 percent. There are 28.1 percent superiors and very superiors in the group who speak English at home, as compared with only 7.2 percent of those who speak the foreign language at home. This comparison is very important and is considered fully in a detailed analysis.

TABLE IX.

FOREIGN BORN PARENTAGE—ALL CASES.

Classification.	Very Inferior.	Inferior.	Adequate.	Superior.	Very Superior.	Total Number of Cases.
Language spoken at home—						
English	3.4	20.3	48.2	13.2	14.9	418
Language spoken at home—						
Foreign	9.0	44.1	39.7	5.5	1.7	1,665

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The value of a mental health survey can only be measured by the permanent results which grow out of it. The survey may point out the problems, but the problems remain and have to be met. The psychological tests have shown that 5.3 percent of all the children examined rate very inferior in intelligence. Leaving out the group rating as inferior, who are unable to do their school work without special assistance, we still have the 5.3 percent of very inferiors who unquestionably need special training by teachers who are especially trained in dealing with mentally deficient children. The important thing to realize is that the establishment of subnormal classes is not an end in itself, unless the work of these subnormal classes is carefully planned and the selection of pupils for these classes made on the basis of thorough individual study. The curriculum of our school systems is primarily developed to meet the requirements of the average pupils who constitute the greatest number in any school. At the two extremes are the very inferior and very superior individuals for whom hardly any provision is made. Thus, for instance, our findings have shown that by mental age only fifty-six percent are properly placed in the grades, while twenty-two percent are mentally retarded and twenty-two percent are mentally accelerated. It is those who are much retarded and those who are much accelerated that need special provision made for them. Especially immediate is the problem of retardation. Any school having ten or more individuals of inferior intelligence should have a specially trained teacher to deal with the problem. A rating of very inferior intelligence means that the child is unable to carry on the required academic work. However, it does not mean that the child is unable to benefit by vocational training or to be skillful along mechanical lines. This has been demonstrated by the experience in the army. While the child of normal intelligence may get his vocational training after he completes the academic work of the public school, the mentally deficient child, unable to profit by the academic work, should receive his vocational training while still in the school.

Failure to give special attention to the individual problem in the school results in a great deal of waste of time and money. This is clearly shown by the fact that some thirty percent of children repeat one or more grades. A number of those who repeat grades are of superior intelligence. Again, the tests have shown that the percentage of inferiors is decreasing from grade to grade. Thus, while in the lower grades about five percent rate very inferior in intelligence, there are no such individuals in the high school. This indicates that a

selective process is at work. The child of low intelligence is unable to go on with the school work, and after repeated failures is finally forced out of school, having received no training of any kind fitting him for any vocation. A thorough individual examination at school entrance would at once sort out those whose educational possibilities are limited, and would make it possible to plan proper training for them. Such an individual examination should include a thorough social, physical, psychological, and psychiatric study. To coordinate the work of the different schools, it seems desirable that a Bureau of Vocational Counsel, similar to the one established by Professor Thomas J. McCormack for the LaSalle-Peru township high school, be established for the public schools. This bureau could serve as a clearing station for the different schools and unify the work of the special teachers in these schools.

PART V.

RECREATION REPORT

It was thought advisable to make a more detailed study than was possible in the initial survey into one phase of the community life. It was found that no previous review of the leisure time interests and resources of the community had been made. For this reason and because the institute had always considered social adjustment along recreational lines to be an essential part of full treatment on every case, this general subject was selected for more intensive study. This report falls under two general sections.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES OF THE COMMUNITY

If a comparative study were made the Tri-Cities would probably take first place with Illinois towns of similar size in the matter of play provision. This conclusion is based on a recreational study of 900 high school children in four Illinois towns and on information secured from the girls at the State Training School for Girls concerning thirty-five other cities. Notwithstanding this probable rating, there are no doubt many inadequacies in the play facilities in the Tri-Cities. Mr. T. J. McCormick, principal of the LaSalle-Peru township high school, in his introduction to a pamphlet describing the work of the social center, thought "it could easily be estimated that four such plants would be requisite to meet fully the recreational and community needs of the whole population of the township." The following report includes only a brief description of the existing recreational agencies and the results of a recreation group study of 628 children. No recommendations concerning improvement are made, inasmuch as such recommendations are worth while only when they are based upon a more intensive study of community needs than is here presented.

The High School Social Center, established in 1914, is by far the most prominent feature of the social life of at least two of the cities, LaSalle and Peru. It is supported by the Township Board of Education and is manned by members of the high school staff. Its facilities

include a gymnasium, outdoor and indoor swimming pools, club rooms, reading and game rooms, reception room, auditorium and athletic fields. While the center is essentially a part of the high school, three afternoon classes are held weekly for grade and parochial school girls. The boys of the nine grade schools and seven parochial schools are organized into an athletic association under the direction of the social center. The most recently published report—that of 1921—estimates the average monthly attendance for 1920 as 17,173; the average daily attendance as 592. The estimated total attendance of men was 22,496; of women, 15,255. During the winter a gymnasium is kept open four nights a week for boys, at which the average attendance is estimated at from fifty to seventy-five.

The city of Peru has no community center. The nearest approach to it is the Turn Hall gymnasium, at which the older boys and girls and adults may receive gymnasium instruction by paying a moderate charge.

A community center in Oglesby is maintained at one of the public schools. Its recreation program consists in athletic activities for boys, sewing and domestic science for girls, and evening gymnasium for men and women. As the center is still in its beginning, the equipment is limited.

The playgrounds in LaSalle had their beginning in the summer of 1920. They were maintained by private subscription until April, 1923, at which time a popular vote placed them under municipal control. A trained director is in charge and they are open all day and evening for four and a half months during the summer. At first there were only one large and two smaller playgrounds. Later, one of the smaller playgrounds was discontinued. The facilities for children under ten years of age include a wading pool and sand pile. For boys over ten years there are baseball, volley ball and athletic badge tests. For girls over ten there are sewing classes, manual work, dancing and games. The average daily attendance is estimated at 1,000. The director considers that eighty-five percent of the child population of LaSalle is reached through the playgrounds.

In connection with the Social Center Athletic field (LaSalle) there is a playground for the use of smaller boys and girls. Its equipment includes a baseball diamond, basket ball and volley ball courts.

Peru has one large park in which children can play. Its only equipment is a baseball diamond, and supervision is furnished by the policeman.

The Carnegie Public library at LaSalle was opened in January, 1907. The circulation for the year 1922 was 17,445 for adults; for children, 16,569 books.

The Carnegie library at Peru was opened in the fall of 1911. Its circulation for the year ending April, 1923, amounted to 10,825 books for adults and 8,896 for children.

The Oglesby library was organized in December, 1922. There are about 2,500 books. Figures for the annual circulation were not available at the time of the survey. The total circulation for two summer months was 2,000 and 1,500.

In LaSalle there are six Protestant churches and four Catholic churches. Peru has two Protestant and three Catholic churches. Oglesby has two Protestant and one Catholic church. While none of these maintains definite play equipment, the majority of them carry on recreational activities which include organized Sunday school classes, young people's societies, concerts, dramatic entertainments and occasional outings. The Parish house, maintained by the St. Paul's Episcopal church in LaSalle, represents the most elaborate provision for recreation by the churches.

Boy Scout work has had a precarious development. During the past few years troops have been organized from time to time in LaSalle, but at the time of the study only one was maintained at one of the churches. It gave no promise of continuing for any length of time. Near the close of the survey a drive for Boy Scout organizations was initiated by the LaSalle Chamber of Commerce. A follow-up inquiry eight months later disclosed plans for the organization of a Scout council and the employment of a trained chief executive. Several Camp Fire groups were organized within the past few years, but not one of them was functioning at the time of the survey. The people consulted ascribed their failure to lack of leadership. As yet, Girl Scout work has not been introduced.

An organization of Boy Builders is maintained by the Masons of LaSalle, in which 150 boys between the ages of fourteen and twenty are registered. Aside from the ritualistic proceedings of the organization, it includes athletic activities and a band of thirty-five members.

The organizations for men have taken considerable initiative in promoting activities for boys. While their efforts have evidently been rather haphazard, they are in decided contrast with the seeming apathy of the women's organizations in making possible similar opportunities for girls.

With the thought that newspaper publicity might furnish some insight into community play life, clippings in regard to social activities were collected during one month of the survey period. An analysis of 178 items is as follows:

Social Activities at Homes.....	28
School Recreational Affairs.....	20
Social Center Activities.....	12
Gymnasium (Turn Hall)	3
Baseball and Golf.....	19
Industrial Recreation	1
Women's Clubs	95

In the last mentioned, forty-two of the items were in regard to "benefit" affairs for the purpose of making money. They included candy sales, dances, card parties, church suppers and home talent shows.

Places of commercial recreation, such as picture shows, dance halls and pool rooms, were not investigated because of possibilities of misinterpretation of the purpose of the survey. The following example will indicate the caution which is always necessary in an undertaking of this nature. An effort was made to ascertain the attendance of children at picture shows. A "Blue Law" in regard to Sunday recreation was at the same time pending in the legislature. The cooperation of the theater managers could be secured only after assurance that there was no connection between the two. Registration of chil-

dren under twelve years of age attending the four LaSalle theaters was secured for one week-end, with the following result: Saturday afternoon and evening, 628; Sunday afternoon and evening, 1,251. Poster displays of LaSalle theaters were observed over a five weeks' period. The pictures advertised were the usual type of pictures shown elsewhere. Of the seven pool rooms in LaSalle, two were reported to be lax in regard to the attendance of minors. Several dance halls were said to have a questionable reputation, but no observations were made by the survey staff.

A STUDY OF THE PLAY INTERESTS OF 628 CHILDREN.

A study of community recreation is not complete if it is confined to a mere tabulation of recreational facilities. In order to gain some insight into individual recreational tastes, and the use of leisure time, recreation studies were made of 628 school children. It was not possible to include a larger number because of the limitations in time and workers. Dr. Lewis M. Terman's blanks on plays and games were submitted to the children in their class rooms. The questions covered reading interests, games known and liked and one hundred test questions referring to familiarity with games. The method of answering the questions was a simple one of checking and under-scoring, the average time required being about twenty minutes.

Of the 628 children, 325 were boys; 303 were girls; 403 of the children were from the public schools, 225 from the parochial schools. Divided into grades, they are as follows: Fourth grade, 104; fifth grade, 100; sixth grade, 81; seventh grade, 102; eighth grade, 94; high school, 147. All of the parochial school grades were located at one school. The fourth grade public school was in one of the Oglesby schools; the fifth and sixth grades were in one of the Peru schools; the seventh and eighth grades in LaSalle schools.

Reading Interests:

The children were asked to give the names of the four books most enjoyed during the past year. The books mentioned most frequently as favorites are as follows:

High School: All children, "Ivanhoe"; boys,—“Tom Sawyer,” “Ivanhoe,” “Call of the Wild”; girls,—“As You Like It,” “Tale of Two Cities,” “Ivanhoe.” Of the 263 books which were not repetitions, 140 were current fiction.

Grade Schools: A wide “scatter” in the selection of book favorites was noted in this group. The average list of books per grade numbered forty-two. In the majority of the grades the frequency of mention of any one book was less than ten. The following totals represent the highest frequency of mention by the children of all grades,—481 in number:

Peggy Own series, thirty-seven times; Tommy Travis, thirty-six; Alger series, thirty-four; Boy Scout books, twenty-nine; Perkins series, twenty-one; Rover Boys series, nineteen; Bobsy Twins series, thirteen.

Play Activities:

Activities arranged in the order of frequency of mention according to school groups are as follows:

High School Boys: Swimming, fishing, basketball, football.

High School Girls: Basketball, skating, dancing.

Grade School Boys Above Fourth Grade: Baseball, football, marbles, fishing, swimming, and skating.

Grade School Girls Above Fourth Grade: Games (singing games, tag, hide-and-seek, etc.), skating, doll play, and dancing.

*Group Membership:**High School:*

Number boys belonging to clubs.....	51
Number girls belonging to clubs.....	38
Number having no club affiliations.....	58

Grade Schools:

Club affiliations are shown in the following diagram:

DIAGRAM SHOWING CLUB AFFILIATIONS OF GRADE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

	Number included in study.	Number belonging to clubs	Grade at which highest number of club memberships occur.	Percentage having adequate intelligence and above
Public School Boys.....	135	59	Seventh	61
Parochial School Boys.....	122	84	Seventh	82
Public School Girls.....	130	50	Eighth	80
Parochial School Girls.....	105	62	Fifth	87

Group Leadership:

Each child was asked to list his positions of leadership in group organizations. These positions included president of clubs, captain of athletic teams, etc. Of the 117 children who listed such positions, seventy were boys and forty-seven were girls. According to the psychological tests, twenty-six of the 117 children had ratings below adequate intelligence. With the exception of two, all of the children in the group of twenty-six were from two months to three years and eight months over-age for the grades in which they were placed. The average degree of retardation for the group was one year, seven and three-fourths months. This may account for their leadership, although it was not determined whether the clubs in question were made up of

smaller children of the same school grade or neighborhood children of the same age. Nineteen of the twenty-six are boys, and the greatest number occur in the fourth grade, where all of the specified clubs are of the baseball type. At the fourth grade age level leadership is usually not as difficult to maintain as in the older age groups, because the rules of the game are often not emphasized to any great extent. The children of this particular group were not interviewed, but in recreation studies of other children any one of the following reasons may be given for selection of certain children as leaders of the group:

"He thought of making up the club;

"He was the biggest and strongest;

"He owned the ball."

Questions Referring to Games:

There were one hundred of these questions and they were answered by underscoring the correct one of three answers. For example: Snap is played with cards, dice, dominoes. No standard method of scoring them had been worked out. For this study each question was given an arbitrary value of one point. While this method did not evaluate the questions, it allowed a comparison of scores. Although the highest score (ninety-four) was made by two girls of the seventh and eighth grades of the parochial schools, in nine of the fourteen grades (including the four grades of high school) the girls' scores are on an average of thirteen points lower than the scores of the boys.

The scores of children with superior intelligence are not higher than the scores of children with lower intelligence ratings, but it must be remembered that in this study ages from nine to seventeen years were included.

Use of Recreational Facilities:

Questions concerning the use of recreational facilities were not included in the general questionnaire. However, this inquiry was made of seventy-four children of the seventh and eighth grades of the LaSalle schools in which the study groups were located. Thirty-three boys and forty-one girls were included in this group. Questions covered attendance at the social center and the playground, possession of library card and frequency of attendance; frequency of attendance at picture shows; favorite actors, favorite actresses, and motion pictures which had made the most lasting impression.

Library:

Number having library cards: Boys, 17; girls, 28.

Frequency of library attendance is included with picture show attendance for the purpose of comparison.

Social Center:

Number who have attended at some time during past three years: Boys, 16; girls, 9.

Playground:

Number who have attended at some time during past three years:
Boys, 22; girls, 25.

Clubs Organized by the Children Themselves:

Number belonging to such organizations: Boys, 30; girls, 22.

Picture Show and Library Attendance:

A comparative study of these two were made. Of the twenty-four children who said they went to the picture show once a week, seven claimed a library attendance of once a week; four, twice a week; four, once in two weeks; two, once a month; two, occasionally; five did not answer the question.

Of the twenty-three children who had a picture show attendance of twice a week, four had a library attendance of once a week; two, twice a week; one, three times a week; three, once in two weeks; one, once a month; five, occasionally; seven, no library attendance.

Of the seven children who went to the picture show three times a week, three had a library attendance of once in two weeks; one went occasionally; three, no library attendance.

Of the nine children who went to the picture show occasionally, one had a library attendance of once a week; two, twice a week; two, once a month; four, no library attendance.

The five children who claimed no attendance at picture shows also said they never went to the library.

Favorite Actors:

Of all the children, the favorite actors in the order of mention were Thomas Meighan, Tom Mix and Douglas Fairbanks.

Of the boys, the order of mention was Tom Mix, Douglas Fairbanks and Thomas Meighan.

Thomas Meighan was the most popular with the girls, all others being mentioned only two or three times.

Favorite Actresses:

All children: Mary Pickford, Gloria Swanson, Mae Murray.

Boys: Dorothy Gish, Mary Pickford.

Girls: Mary Pickford, Mae Murray, Norma Talmadge.

Five boys and five girls claimed no favorite actors.

Fifteen boys and two girls claimed no favorite actresses.

Favorite Pictures:

Each child was asked to give the name of the "best picture he had ever seen." Their answers are not given here, as they were evidently influenced by the current productions at the theaters. Boys retained impressions of pictures over a longer period than girls, one claiming as a favorite *Ten Nights in a Bar Room* over an eight-year

interval; one, *Heart of the World*, over a four-year interval; one, *The Lion's Claws*, over a three-year interval; one, *Treasure Island*, over a two-year interval.

Only one girl claimed a favorite after an interval of two years, *Orphans of the Storm*.

Inasmuch as the recreation study here described was the first of a number of such studies made by the Institute for Juvenile Research, it was, to a great extent, experimental. In evaluating the results of it the following conclusions are apparent:

The group study never furnishes as reliable information as the individual interview, in which the grasp of questions and degrees of interest may be more accurately determined.

The unreflective child in the group study may check indiscriminately without much thought concerning the actual content of the questions.

Deductions concerning the play interests of the entire child population cannot be made on the basis of a study of 628 children.

However, the study does indicate certain trends of interest and use of recreational facilities which might be of value in the formulation of community recreation programs.

It also furnished material which was used as controls in the special study group of 316 children.

PART VI.

DISCUSSION

One of the most important results and one of the reasons why this particular study has perhaps been more effective, through no merit of its own, than is usual in surveys of this sort, is the fact that there is one outstanding permanent feature which has resulted from it. This is the Bureau of Educational Council, established by Professor Thomas J. McCormack, the principal of the La Salle-Peru township high school at La Salle. It is particularly noteworthy that the practical necessities which found expression in an appeal for assistance in connection with the general problem of relief and dependency should have resulted in a constructive and specialized undertaking in connection with the very group which is excluded from these primary problems, namely, the high school students. To one who is ignorant of the intervening steps there must seem to be a wide gap between a study of dependency and delinquency on the one hand, and a constructive plan for educational and vocational guidance for high school students on the other. Nevertheless, it is an eminently logical development, for one of the outstanding results of all studies such as this has been that the bulk of the problems of dependency and delinquency is remediable. The remedy to be effective, however, must not be delayed until the sufferer has reached advanced years. Prevention by early recognition and treatment of the needs of the individual and intelligent guidance at a time when social complications have not yet become set, is probably the most helpful program. Intelligence in itself has not in the

past been found to be a defense against ultimate dependency and delinquency. Nevertheless, it is the intelligent fraction of the community that by rights should attain leadership. The first problem must, therefore, be to develop a comprehensive plan by which the community can secure such guidance and counsel for the promising group of children with superior intelligence as will help to assume their rightful place in the community life.

The obvious place for carrying out a plan of this kind is in the high school. The La Salle-Peru township high school, under the wise leadership of Mr. McCormack, has placed this undertaking in the proper light by refraining from emphasizing the secondary and unimportant aspects of the problem, namely, the psychiatric and psychological, and has placed the emphasis on the true purpose of the work, that is, educational and vocational council. The encouraging results of this enterprise in La Salle need not be dwelt on in this report. There is already available a large amount of published reference to this project. That the bureau is on the right track is furthermore attested by the interest that has been aroused by its work, one might say, throughout the country as a whole. Heretofore, the Tri-Cities were notable in the commercial world because of their mines and clock works. To this has been added a new attraction to those interested in community welfare, and above all, in the development of a sturdy citizenship, for the new project offers help and opportunities to adolescents of promise at a time when they most need it.

Parallel with this activity has been the development of the relief and preventive work which has been centered in the Family Welfare association of the Tri-Cities. The effort with the school children will not yield full fruit until the present generation of school children has grown to adult life. Meanwhile there is pressed upon the Tri-Cities, as upon every other community, the immediate need of dealing with difficult problems of relief. These problems range all the way from dependency because of physical disability of a temporary or more permanent sort, to outright delinquency and anti-social activities. Not only must the community be protected, but the urgent need in each case is so great that temporizing is not possible. However sound theoretically the developments in regard to the future may be, there is imperative need for dealing with the problems at hand. In this group we find not only results due to the lack of such facilities as are now being offered the rising generation, but also problems of pathology and psychopathic traits, insanity, mental deficiency, and other mental and personality disorders. Many of the individuals have burdened themselves and the community with dependents for whom they are unable to care. In extreme cases it is not possible to apply scientific analysis or preventive methods beyond determining what the possibilities of recovery are. The safety of the community must sometimes be placed ahead of the possibilities and desires of the individual. In the disposition of cases of this sort there has always been a great deal of lost motion and wasted money because of the sentimental appeal that a good many of these cases exert upon their neighbors. Time and money have been spent on what can frequently be foretold upon examination to be a hopeless individual. Even with so wealthy a community as the

Tri-Cities, in which there is a strong development of the philanthropic spirit, it is necessary to prevent exploitation and to conserve the effort and means of the community to cover as many individual cases as possible and to secure the maximum results. As an aid along these lines the visiting clinic in connection with The Family Welfare has been continued with the usual unit staff and been enlarged to include a consultant psychiatric social service between clinics.

PART VII.

SUMMARY

I. The survey of the Tri-Cities was conducted as a part of a more general program of study of the mental health of the children of Illinois.

II. The request for the survey was made by the local community.

III. Both adults and children were studied. The children presented the only available cross section of the entire community. Because of the significance to the community of the results obtained from their examination the main emphasis was laid on this part of the study.

IV. The composition of the community, its nationalities, its industries, its health centers, its schools and recreational life were studied in order to have concrete information to aid in making plans for individuals cases.

V. Special study was made of 504 referred cases. These fall into groups as follows: Institution and court cases—188; cases previously examined which were again reviewed—93; new cases—223.

VI. In the study of the new cases physical defects, personality peculiarities, faulty mental habits, or unsuitable social conditions were often found to have caused maladjustment or unhappiness. The existence of such factors was not always obvious. They were found only after rigorous application of scientific methods of study. Furthermore, the discovery of such factors made possible treatment in many cases.

VII. Psychological group tests were given to 4,581 children in the public schools and 627 children in the high schools.

VIII. Five and three-tenths percent of all children in the public schools rate inferior in intelligence. None are so classified in the high schools. In the public schools 10.1 percent rate very superior in intelligence. In the high schools 4.1 percent are so classified. The smaller percentage of very superior in the high schools is primarily due to test limitations, which do not allow very high intelligence quotients for the upper ages.

IX. In the public schools there are fewer inferiors and more superiors for the females than for the males, while in the high schools the reverse is true—there are fewer inferiors and more superiors in the males.

X. In the lower grades the median mental ages for each grade are slightly lower than the median chronological ages.

XI. In general there is a decrease in the number of inferiors, and increase in the number of superiors from grade to grade.

XII. In the public schools 30.2 percent of all children repeated one or more grades. Twelve and three-tenths percent skipped one or more grades.

XIII. By chronological age about seventy percent are properly placed in the grades. By mental age only fifty-six percent are properly placed.

XIV. About twenty-seven percent are retarded, and about three percent accelerated by chronological age in grade placement. By mental age about twenty-two percent are retarded and about twenty-two percent accelerated.

XV. To evaluate differences in intelligence for the various nationalities a much more detailed study is necessary. A great many factors such as the language spoken at home, length of time in the United States, occupation, et cetera should be considered.

XVI. The survey of recreational facilities, checked by a study of the recreation preferred by 628 children indicates that the recreational opportunities of the Tri-Cities compare very favorably with those of even larger communities in Illinois. This does not mean, however, that these opportunities are adequate to the needs. It was found that much more constructive work has been done for boys than for girls.

XVII. Changes and additions to the Tri-Cities program for mental health have been as follows: The La Salle-Peru township high school has established a Bureau of Educational Counsel, directed by the principal, and headed by a psychiatric social worker. In connection with this bureau the Institute for Juvenile Research holds visiting consultant clinics monthly throughout the year. The former visiting clinic held in connection with the Tri-Cities Family Welfare association has been continued and enlarged. The visiting psychiatric social worker acts in an advisory capacity on all cases examined, keeps in touch with the treatment between clinics, and reviews, revises and amplifies all social investigations.

PART VIII. (APPENDIX)

CASE STUDIES

Case I:

A boy seven years of age was referred to the clinic by the second grade teacher. She complained that he was inattentive, had no initiative, needed urging and had little energy. She considered him both timid and babyish.

The social investigation in the home showed that the family, consisting of the parents, the boy and his older brother, lived in the rear of a saloon owned and run by the father. At the time of the visit the floor was freshly scrubbed and the stove newly polished. Both of the parents spoke Italian in the home, though they at times spoke English to the children.

They reported no difficulties in regard to the children at home. According to them, the boys romped and played a great part of the time with their friends. There were occasional quarrels between the two brothers, but the mother considered them of little consequence and usually punished both by spanking. This boy had never been sick even with diseases common to childhood.

The psychological test showed adequate intelligence and correct placement in school.

On being questioned by the psychiatrist, this boy told of many incidents of both his home and school life which were unknown to either his parents or teacher. During residence in a neighboring town he and his brother had been members of a gang of boys. In this gang had been one boy who taught perverted sex practices to the group. These practices continued with his brother after the family moved to the new neighborhood and so occupied the thoughts of the younger—the clinic patient—that he felt unable to do his school work. He admitted that he was very much frightened both by the examination and by the fact that he would have to tell his brother of his admissions to the psychiatrist. The psychiatrist considered this boy to be easily led and influenced by the group in which he found himself, and of a personality inadequate in coping with his own problems. His intelligence equipment was, however, a factor in favor of his ultimate adjustment.

Immediate arrangements for this child's care were recommended to the Family Welfare society, which already knew the family. The clinic had under treatment other members of the same gang of which the boy had spoken. For the whole group it was advised that a social worker go over the circumstances with the school authorities, making the teacher understand the full problem with which she had to deal. It was, of course, essential that the boy continue to come to the clinic for advice and reassurance and that the same physician examine and advise the brother. It was necessary for the parents to have the results of the examination explained to them by some one who spoke their own language, and who would be able to make them see the advisability of supervision and new recreational outlets. They needed aid in making arrangements for the two boys to sleep in separate beds and in making various other home adjustments.

Supervision remains in the hands of the Family Welfare society, working in close cooperation with the teacher. The two boys and their associates continue in their attendance at the clinic. While formation of a Boy Scout troop and other recreational activities have aided in breaking up the former gang, nevertheless, success in meeting the problems which this seven-year-old child presents is not achieved over night. This boy, although now passing his grade and attentive in school, will still need guidance over a long period of time.

Case II:

A boy, age fifteen years nine months, was referred from the fifth grade by the principal of a grammar school because he had failed several times to be promoted. Teachers reported that he was able to do the work if given sufficient time, but that he could not meet the competition of the class room. There were no complaints of behavior. Other pupils spoke of laughing and making fun of him on the playground because "he don't play good" and "he is weak like a girl." A home visit revealed the fact that the father had died of dropsy several years before and the mother kept the boy in school at a distinct sacrifice. There were two younger children and the sole source of income was secured by the mother through domestic work. She told of her desire that her boy have the advantages of an education which she had not had, and of her concern at his failure. She attributed his early failures to his poor eyesight and told of having secured glasses for him at a ten-cent store.

The physical examination revealed a glandular dystrophy, visual defect and dental caries. The psychologist's report gave an intelligence quotient of .74 and a classification of borderline defective. On entering the psychiatric examining room, this boy averted his eyes and stood throughout the interview looking out of the window. In spite of an apparent apathy and indifference, he spoke freely of his failures in class and of his desire to leave school and go to work as a mechanic, thus helping in the support of the family.

The psychiatrist recommended the following:

- (1) Immediate care of physical defects by a competent local physician;
- (2) Completion of the present school term in order to avoid the adjustment necessary in facing another failure;
- (3) An apprenticeship, with simple mechanical or clerical tasks assigned to him.

This boy has remained under the supervision of the clinic. At the end of a two-year period his physical condition has received attention; he has left school, and with the aid of the school authorities a position was secured as an apprentice to a man who ran an automobile supply shop. The mother, who had been to the clinic to talk with the psychiatrist, no longer urges education. She attempts to furnish the necessary slight supervision and stimulus through praise, which should keep her son interested and steady in his work.

Case III:

A high school boy of fifteen years seven months was referred by his teachers because he was doing poor school work and seemed indifferent and lazy. They considered him a day dreamer, and observed that he felt himself abused when any criticisms of his work were offered.

The boy, who was an only child, lived with his parents in an attractive cottage in a residential section. The mother said he had never been difficult to manage, and that her neighbors had often commented upon the fact that he was "such a good home boy." As he had had no difficulty in the grammar school she considered his present poor school work due to laziness and lack of interest. Both she and her husband had tried to stimulate the boy's interest in his studies by telling him how badly they would feel if he were to fail to be promoted.

The mother said the boy had been an unusually healthy child except for severe headaches, which he had had practically all of his life. The same type of headache had been true in the cases of the father and other paternal relatives. The boy's headaches had been somewhat less frequent and severe since he had been properly fitted with glasses.

According to the mother, the boy had never cared to play in groups. As a child he had preferred playing with dolls with girls to the rougher games of the boys in the neighborhood. She thought he would still enjoy playing with dolls if it were not for his size. At the present time he had a few boy friends, who had tastes similar to his, but he really preferred being with girls. The athletic games at high school were very distasteful to him and he did not enjoy them even as a spectator. His chief interest was music and, although he had enjoyed playing with an orchestra, he dropped out when he thought someone criticized him unjustly. He believed others "had it in for him." The mother showed some sense of humor in talking of the boy's interests, and, on the whole, was not concerned about them. From her standpoint, he was a considerate son, who helped her with the housework and never gave her a moment's uneasiness.

The psychological test showed that the boy's rating was just within the group of adequate intelligence. According to this rating he was capable of doing only the first or second year of high school work. He was at that time trying to do the work of the third year, and the psychologist thought there was no question but that he would fail before finishing high school.

In the psychiatric examination the boy was timid and embarrassed. In his own explanations of his poor school work he had apparently accepted the opinions of his teachers and parents and thought it was due to laziness. He said he wanted to finish high school, but here also his manner of saying it reflected the opinions of others, rather than a personal ambition. He, himself, said he was a "home boy" and never went out in the evenings unless accompanied by his parents. He also

admitted that he had liked to help around the house. He was more interested in music than in anything else.

In spite of the high opinion which the parents and neighbors had of this boy, the psychiatrist considered his personality makeup a fertile soil for more serious mental difficulties, and that a failure in high school might serve to precipitate just such a problem. The parents and teachers were advised not to urge unduly further scholastic efforts, as the boy was already overburdened in this respect. The parents were also advised to try to broaden the boy's interests in order to counteract his shutin type of personality. He was to be gradually introduced to a more robust type of companionship and one in which the parents occupied a less prominent position. At the completion of the survey the supervision of the boy was turned over to the Bureau of Educational Counsel.



BOYS' PLAYGROUND—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL.



BARREL ROLLING CONTEST—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL.

THE RECREATION PROGRAM IN A PLAN FOR SOCIAL TREATMENT.

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IN all lines of social work it is essential; first, to know as much as possible about the past experiences of the individual as well as his present situation; second, to define an objective of social treatment in his case; third, to investigate all possible resources for carrying out treatment plans. The recreational phase of social case work does not differ from other phases in these respects. A recreational program does not necessarily mean connection with some kind of club or class at a recreation center, although some such thought is probably held by a great many social workers. "Boy Scout" has become almost a blanket term in the recreational provision for boys, while "Girl Scout" and "Camp Fire" share about equally the social worker's recognition. That recreational planning should be based upon a careful consideration of a number of factors, and that admission to a group may be only one part of the procedure are not generally recognized.

In line with the first principle of case work listed above, one important part of the recreational work at the Institute has been the formulation of a plan for ascertaining play histories. At the beginning of this study the children were talked to informally about the things they liked to do, as it was thought that any serious attempt to question them might result in self-consciousness and little information. This informal method of interviewing did not work out very well. It was found that when approached casually, the children were inclined to give equally casual replies. Moreover, the information was often too indefinite to be of much value. About a year and a half ago the experiment of more formal interviews was begun, in which a history of previous play experiences was secured from the child. In order to make these histories as complete as possible, and also to determine the successes and failures of the method, an outline was prepared and was used uniformly. Two hundred children have been interviewed in this way and the outline revised in accordance with the results. While the Institute considers the subject one for further study, the method here presented has proved the most satisfactory one, so far, in approaching children on the use of their leisure time. (See outline appended.) A part of the outline—the play test—is an adapted form of Dr. Lewis M. Terman's blank on plays and games. The following suggestions are offered to those who may attempt to use the outline.

The interview is made entirely optional to the child. He is approached in about this manner: "This is my way of becoming acquainted with you. I shall be very glad to have you answer my questions, but if I ask you one which you would rather not answer please be perfectly frank and say so." Sometimes the child is told that a study of "having a good time" is the purpose of the interview, and that

the results will depend upon the accuracy of his information. In many instances children have been so impressed with the importance of giving correct information they have referred to an answer previously made in order to explain a misleading reply. For example, "Oh, about that kite I said I made. I forgot to tell you that it wouldn't fly." Of course an undue emphasis can be placed upon accuracy to the detriment of spontaneity which is considered the predominant note of the interview.

It was feared that a majority of the children would become self-conscious when they observed their replies being recorded. After the initial period of self-consciousness, which lasts about five minutes, and which is probably common to interviews in general, the child is usually absorbed in the recounting of experiences which have given him pleasure. He does not appear to think it at all strange that an adult should seriously question him about his plays and games. Perhaps one reason is that he regards his interests of primary importance and when he does otherwise he usually reflects an adult attitude. Genuine interest on the part of the interviewer is found to be the most effective tool for insuring spontaneity, for after all, few of us can resist the subtle flattery of an absorbed listener.

An effort may be made to secure reflective answers and this is necessary with children who are inclined to give indefinite replies. However, if the effort reaches the point of grilling, the interview will probably prove unsuccessful. A better plan is to make note of the questions in which the child showed resistance and continue the inquiry at some other time. The recreation interview has never been used primarily to secure details concerning delinquencies, but the ease of communication which it makes possible often results in greater frankness along other lines.

The time element is an important factor in the taking of recreation histories. No one can indulge in reminiscences in an atmosphere of hurry, and if necessary, the interview may be divided into two periods. This should be done with children under ten years of age, and also with the very restless child of older age. The topical arrangement of the outline lends itself to such adaptation. The outline is not considered suited to children under nine years of age, although certain parts may be selected by them.

The questions on pages one through five, are asked in such a way that with a little help concerning directions, the child may fill them in. However, when the entire interview is conducted by the social worker comments may be recorded, and these are often as illuminating as specific answers.

There is no established method of scoring the questions included in the Play Test. Each question may be given an arbitrary value and, while this method does not evaluate the questions, it enables a comparison of scores.

The topics "Supervised Group Play" and "Unsupervised Group Play" on page six, are placed on separate sheets in the Institute forms. A repetition of the form of each sheet allows for entries of more than one club connection. Secrecy in the matter of initiation ceremonies, pass words and signs, is of course respected, and only their use in a club is recorded.

It must not be assumed that all of the information secured through the recreation history will represent the true state of affairs. While few children have been detected in deliberate misrepresentation, in the majority of cases the history is best interpreted from the standpoint of family background, physical condition, previous behavior, and facilities for play. In the more subjective questions, such as reasons for likes and dislikes, the child's statements can often be regarded only as side-

lights on the study of his personality. He, himself, may not be conscious of a discrepancy between the reasons he offers and the actual condition. A boy may believe that he dislikes baseball because "There's too much running in it." Further investigation may reveal that he plays an inferior game and is never selected by the boys of his neighborhood for a baseball team. Again, the child may represent himself in the role which he very much wishes to play in his recreational life. He may be undersized and effeminate in appearance and yet picture himself as belonging to "The toughest gang in the neighborhood." Such considerations need not detract from the value of the recreational history, provided the social worker is able to analyze and synthesize the various factors which it and the social history present.

Having secured as much information concerning his recreational background as the child is able to give, the next step is a consideration of clinical findings and their bearing upon recreational plans. The physical condition may necessitate a modification of what might otherwise seem a satisfactory arrangement. For example: Children who are underweight, or who have heart conditions which are not well compensated, would require activities in which physical exercise is only a minor part of the program. Such activities would include manual training classes, radio clubs, photography, table games, and so on. Or perhaps the intelligence rating is such that competition with children of the same age will be impossible to maintain. In such cases the type of activities may have some bearing upon the question. A backward child may adjust very well in a gymnasium class where the greater emphasis is placed upon physical exercise, but would find the work of a boy scout troop too complex for his mental ability. Another clinical finding which may determine the type of recreation is the character of the personality difficulty. The psychiatrist may discover that the child's delinquencies are closely associated with a love of adventure; or that he is a restless individual and needs frequent changes in his program of activities, which accounts for his trancies; or that his behavior is the most effectual method he has discovered of attracting attention to himself. In all such cases the objective is to furnish a type of recreation which will prove a substitute for activities which are considered anti-social.

The usual case record is peculiarly lacking in information concerning the home facilities for play and their bearing upon the recreational life of the family. Theoretically, we recognize the importance of such information. Practically, questions concerning the wage earning ability of the family, household budgets, standards of living and so on, are considered to the exclusion of recreational matters, which appear of less importance. Occasionally a social service entry will contain some such reference, "The mother complains that the children quarrel over the use of the toys." As to the number and character of toys and the type of play which is fostered in the home, there is often no record. It is true that we are confronted with a lack of definitions in such matters. We say that the home equipment for play is inadequate, but by what standard do we determine that condition? Might not the imaginative child be thwarted by the toys which would seem to be indicated in the case of his less imaginative brother

or sister? However, in spite of these considerations the parents are often able to give helpful information concerning the play habits of their children, and their statements can be recorded objectively. This information can rarely be regarded as a substitute for the histories which the children themselves give, for the reason that the parents are often unaware of the group associations of their children. Perhaps the child is not deliberately secretive, but he has learned through experience that his recital of such affairs is not regarded seriously; or perhaps the activities of his group include escapades to which he is not eager to invite adult attention. The social worker's discussion of recreational topics with the parents often furnishes them a certain stimulation along this line. Many of them, while not actually antagonistic to play expression, tend to regard it as a necessary evil which must be tolerated. Few homes make any systematic provision for a child's leisure time, and regardless of how absorbing a game may be, or how necessary he is to it, he may be interrupted a number of times with demands to run this or that errand. It is not surprising that he often takes matters in his own hands and removes himself from the possibility of hearing when he is called. Sometimes the parents base their estimate of a child's play upon quantity rather than quality. They say, "Oh, that boy plays enough—he's running around all the time." That a different type of play may be indicated is hard for them to grasp. Re-education to another point of view is a long and tedious process, but it is ultimately worthwhile, for the success of any recreational plan is dependent upon the parents' attitude toward it. The method of re-education will depend upon the intelligence and previous experience of the parents, and also upon the ingenuity of the social worker. It may take the form of frequent discussions with them; furnishing literature which presents the matter concretely; including the parents in recreational outings; playing with the family and teaching them games for their future use. Whatever is attempted recreationally should be done with a view to strengthening rather than weakening the family's play life. Registration at recreation centers may be a wholesome thing to bring about, but if it is done to the exclusion of recreation in the home the final results are questionable. Social workers often fail to recognize the need of re-education in regard to play, as was brought out in a study of juvenile delinquency made by the Child Welfare League of America in Rochester, New York. "In only seven of the sixty-four cases studied was there any effort put forth by social workers to interest the children in some form of wholesome recreation. Even in these seven cases, no special mention was made of an effort to educate the parents, although in at least thirty-two out of the sixty-four families the parents were found not to have an appreciation of the worth of supervised recreation, and apparently made no attempt to provide safe and wholesome recreation for their children."

Up to this point we have said nothing about the possible attitude of the child toward the recreational plan which might be made for him. This consideration is by no means an insignificant part of the program. In his case we are not planting ideas into a new soil. He has his likes and dislikes acquired in his eight, ten or twelve years of

life before he came to us. We may have all sorts of criticisms to make of the type of play which he has found for himself, but nevertheless, he is often tremendously pleased with it. Of course, he may also dislike other plans made for him—as a visit to the dental clinic. However, his attitude toward the matter usually does not affect the mechanical process of having the tooth filled. In questions of play we are dealing with a much more intricate problem, and one in which the mental attitude is of great significance. The activity must be regarded as recreation by the child or else it is not recreation in the true sense of the word. The real problem is not mere registration in some club or class, but to work out with the child a plan which will combine the advantages to be gained through wholesome play and his own ideas of having a good time. And he must want to carry it out if the plan is going to be ultimately worthwhile. This does not necessarily mean that experiments cannot be attempted, for he may have a very limited play experience and be inclined to object to a play program because it is new and unknown. However, the social worker cannot afford to be arbitrary in the matter, and it is much better to make a temporary compromise in order to effect a smooth transition from the old to the new type of play. Perhaps many elements of the play which the child has found for himself can be retained in a recreation program and, wherever possible, this should be done.

The recreation center has a great bearing upon the question of a play program. In the first place, an acquaintance with the facilities of a community is essential if any use is to be made of them. A general idea of location does not suffice, as distance from the center is an important consideration. A settlement may be a resource for twelve-year-old child, but cannot be so regarded for the eight or nine-year-old. The information should also include a list of play equipment and a schedule of clubs and classes. In the case of the behavior problem child, where insight, tact, patience and imagination are so needed, play leadership is even more significant than equipment and a variety of clubs. The best laid plans may often be of little value because of the lack of facilities for carrying them out. The lack may be in the matter of a specific activity which is needed; it may be in the limited insight of the recreation leader into personality problems. In the latter case re-education to another point of view is as necessary as it is in the case of parents. However, the child's acceptance by the group is usually a situation with which the recreation leader is powerless to cope, and interference on his part often results in nothing more than making the child appear conspicuous. The problem of the individual who does not "belong" is sometimes a hopeless one. An analysis of the underlying causes is essential, but it is often no solution to the problem.

The following account includes a recreation history which was taken in accordance with the outline suggested, and the recreation recommendations which were made on the basis of the findings and the social data:

The patient was a thirteen year old boy who was referred by the Complaint Department of the Juvenile court on a charge that he had taught sex practices to a neighborhood boy. After an investigation the court was advised to take no action and the matter was then handled

by the Institute. The mother's lack of insight into her treatment of the boy, his feeling of inferiority and his lack of wholesome recreation were considered of significance. The parents were divorced when he was a few years old and the present address of the father was unknown. The mother has supported herself and the patient by running a beauty parlor at the home. She and the boy share a bed and much of his leisure time is spent with her. The mother is opinionated and wishes to control every phase of his life. She said, "I have tried to be mother and father to him as I have wanted him never to feel the loss of his father." She has "babied" him and never allows him to go any distance unless accompanied by her. She ascribes her over-solicitation to the many illnesses which the patient has had. He is now eleven pounds underweight and one eye is greatly scarred by having been burned when he was one year old. He is very sensitive over his eye condition, and this is increased by his playmates calling him "Cockeye."

By standard tests he was found to have a mental age of eleven years, ten months, which placed him in the group of low average intelligence. Throughout the recreation interview which lasted over an hour he was interested and cooperative, although the mother said he had objected to coming to the Institute. His answers were reflective and the essential points of his information were later verified by the mother.

The patient's play equipment includes a ball, baseball glove, football, wagon, tools, marbles, tops, ice skates, swimming suit, dominoes and radio. There is a yard at the home and the only pet is a bird.

Five of the twenty-five questions in the Play Test were answered incorrectly which gives a score of 80. With the exception of one, all of the questions referring to baseball were missed.

Ability to play thirty-three of the sixty-three games was claimed. Compared with other children interviewed, several of his favorites are inconsistent with his present age. For example: "London Bridge," "Pussy in the Corner" and "Cop and the Robber." "Playing house and "Ring-Around-the-Rosy" were continued until ten years of age.

Questions answered affirmatively indicate a fair range of activity. The only significant comments were: The patient used to "hitch" a ride once in a while, but has not done so since the Franks' murder as he is afraid of being kidnapped. He has been to one big league baseball game at which time he discovered a hole under the fence through which he and two other boys "snuck" in. He said he was the leader in doing so. He has never won any athletic badges.

He has never belonged to an organized group where there is adult leadership. He said his mother wanted him to join the Y. M. C. A. or the Boy Scouts. He objected to the former because he was afraid the boys would "bully" him and tease him about his eye. His reason for not joining the Boy Scouts was "I'd never be able to do all those tests." (The mother said the reason he gave her was, "Oh, those boys are all so stuck up. As soon as they wear a uniform they get the big head and think they can lord it over everybody else.")

He has belonged to one group of the unsupervised type which was called the "Lakeside Club." For several days the group had been playing together in a hit or miss fashion and the patient says that he conceived the idea of organizing it into a club. There were six in the group, ranging in age from nine to sixteen years. The officers were president, vice-president, and treasurer, and the dues were ten cents a week. His role was that of member. There were no initiation ceremonies, but secret taps were used. The chief activity was building a hut on a nearby vacant lot. They used packing boxes and boards from an old furniture store. The sixteen-year-old member, who is interested in radio, furnished the tar paper for the roof, but the tar was "hooked" from a paint shop by the patient and three other members. The hut was a two-story affair and had a ladder going from the first to the second story. It was wired for electricity and screened. One of the members was accidentally cut by the patient's hatchet, at which he became very angry and "called me and my mother bad names. I put

my fingers in my ears so I could not hear him." After that the club was broken up; three of the members organized another, but as the boy with whom the quarrel occurred was one of them, the patient was not asked to join.

The Chicago Tribune is taken at the home. The only part of the paper he reads is the comics. He started to read about the Franks' murder, but his mother told him that it was "not fit for a boy of his age." He admitted that it was becoming too hard for him to understand. His favorite comic is "Winnie Winkle, the Bread Winner," because of the brother Perry who "does funny things and is always sneaking out to the Rinkeydinks." No magazines are taken at the home.

There are no library cards in the family nor attendance at a library to read. He owns about four books: A boy scout book, "Boys of Dickens," "Robinson Crusoe," a book on exploration, the title of which is not remembered. The books most enjoyed are these and "America."

Instruction in piano was begun at twelve years of age. After ten lessons it was given up because there was no piano at the home and he disliked to practice at the home of the instructor.

All questions in regard to hobbies and collections were answered negatively.

The picture show is attended only once in a while—always with the mother. He does not enjoy the movies particularly, for which he can offer no explanation. His favorite actor is Tom Mix, because "he does funny stunts and has a trained horse." The names of actresses are not remembered. "I never pay any attention to them." The types of pictures enjoyed are: Comedy, western, news, and tragedy. He does not like love stories because "they are sickening," nor society pictures because "there are too many high-toned, stuckup people in them." The picture best remembered is "Stakes," in which Tom Mix played and which was seen about two years ago. He still remembers the plot. Imitation of pictures in play consists in "trailing crooks and murderers."

The patient thought his circle of friends numbers about seven boys and two girls. It makes no difference to him whether the children are older, younger, or the same age. He meets his friends at each other's homes and on the street. He has no "pal" at present, but has had two in the past. Altogether he has had two fights—the last one about a year ago. They were with friends and were caused by their "bullying" him. He said he won both of them. He has quarrels with his friends which usually last one or two days. The friends always take the first move in making up.

In this case the psychiatrist considered the mother one of the chief problems, not only because of her general lack of insight into the patient's difficulties, but because he is evidently a compensation for her own marital disappointments. In the interviewer's talk with her the mother insisted that the boy "played enough" and that she wanted him to continue his music above everything else. She was not convinced when it was pointed out to her that this course, to the exclusion of other types of expression, might serve to accentuate his present difficulties. His need of adult male leadership was likewise disregarded. Whenever the point was pressed the mother was inclined to change the conversation and recount her struggles for a livelihood and the boy's many illnesses. However, she is not unintelligent, and she has considerable pride which might be appealed to.

The patient's tendency to compensate, which the psychiatrist noted, was indicated rather clearly in the recreation interview. According to his account, he conceived the idea of organizing the club; he won both of his fights; his friends always take the initiative in making

up after a quarrel; he always plays the role of "cop" in that game; he is not boastful in making such claims—rather he is obsequious. The recommendations in the case made by the supervisor of recreation, and endorsed by the psychiatrist, were as follows:

The probable truth in regard to the patient's status in his group should be ignored in the treatment. The chief objective is to change his attitude toward his physical condition and to find some performance in which he may gain recognition. Boy Scout placement is considered inadvisable for the following reasons: His prejudice against joining seems very deepseated; his degree of intelligence promises only meager ability to succeed in the tests; the issue between accomplishment and failure is unusually clear-cut in that type of organization and the boy's feeling of inferiority would be constantly played upon. Connection with a Y. M. C. A. seems a possibility. During the interview he gradually changed from a position of antagonism to one of considerable interest in joining. His change in attitude seemed to be in response to the physical advantages which were pointed out to him, and this method of approach might be continued. However, such connection should be worked toward, rather than attempted at first, because of the patient's underweight condition and the size of the Y. M. C. A. classes.

An immediate recreational arrangement would seem to be a fairly small group, where he might receive considerable attention from the leader without being conspicuously singled out. The activity might be manual training or radio construction, as he seems to have a fair degree of interest in both, and physical activity in such clubs is limited. In this case the element of novelty is essential. The first question he asked in connection with joining a club was, "Will we dig caves and build huts and do things like that?" The club leader should be interviewed before the patient is admitted, in order to give him an insight into the latter's personality difficulties. If possible, the boy should be encouraged to attend to his own registration at the club, but in the event of failure in bringing this about, the club leader might be asked for a committee from the club to invite him to join. Because of the patient's age it would be a great disadvantage for the social worker to accompany him, as this would stamp him as a "sissy" from the very beginning.

Recreational resources of the patient's neighborhood include several boy scout troops; a Y. M. C. A., which is a few blocks distant from the home, and a neighborhood center in which the manual training classes predominate.

The first approach to the mother should be recognition of what she has accomplished in building up her business and supporting the patient, and an appreciation of the difficulties she has faced. Later, a frank discussion of some of her methods of dealing with the patient might be introduced. Her pride in him is evident, and this might be made an asset, provided the mother can be given some perspective in the matter. Ellis Parker Butler's "Swatty" stories and Booth Tarkington's Penrod stories might help to portray the attitude of other boys toward the "sissy" type of individual. She should also read a few things on the physical and mental aspects of puberty.



SHANTY ROW—BOYS' PLAYGROUND—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL.

SUMMARY.

A recreational program in social treatment is not necessarily confined to registration at a recreation center. It should be based upon a consideration of many factors.

One of these factors is the type of previous play experiences. This information is best secured from the child himself through a definite recreation interview.

The child's recreation history should be interpreted in the light of the social history and investigation.

Clinical findings, such as physical condition, intelligence rating and personality diagnosis have a bearing upon recreational plans.

The home is an important factor in recreational planning, not only from the standpoint of play equipment, but from the standpoint of the attitude of the parents toward the question. Sometimes re-education to another point of view is essential before a plan can be carried out.

The child's attitude toward recreational plans made for him is of vital importance. Arbitrary methods of dealing with him are advised against.

The recreation center must be carefully studied as to location, play facilities and type of leadership.

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH.

OUTLINE FOR RECREATION INTERVIEW.

Number		
Date		
Name	Address	
Age	Grade	
.....		
Play Equipment:		
Yard	Piano	Victrola
Swing	Radio	Automobile
Ball	Dolls	Ice Skates
Bat	Doll Buggy	Roller Skates
Glove	Doll Furniture	Swimming Suit
Football	Doll Dishes	Kiddie Car
Bicycle	Paper Dolls	Tricycle
Sled	Jackstones	Checkers
Wagon	Jumping Rope	Dominoes
Tools	Tennis Racquet	Cards
Marbles	Cat	Dice
Tops	Dog	Violin
Kite	Rabbit	Saxophone
Knife	Bird	Ukelele
Others		
.....		

PLAY TEST—UNDERScore THE WORD THAT MAKES THE SENTENCE TRUE.

- The number of players on a baseball team is 11—9—13.
 "Dog Fashion" is a term used in Diving—Rowing—Swimming.
 A singing game is Follow-the-leader—London-bridge—Tag.
 A floor for skating is called a Rink—Diamond—Links.
 A brand of bicycle is the Buick—Ranger—Dodge.
 A game in which you have to add quickly is Tag—Three-Deep—Dominoes.
 The regular number of innings in baseball is 13—9—1.
 A game played in the snow is Fox-and-geese—Croquet—Jackstones.
 Tennis is played with a Football—Bat—Racquet.
 The Boy Scouts' motto is Be Helpful—Be Prepared—Be Truthful.
 You must throw straight in Duck-on-rock—Leap-frog—Cat-and-Mouse.
 The number of cards in a deck is 40—64—52.
 A hiding game is Ring-around-rosy—Run-sheep-run—Drop-Handkerchief.
 Soccer is most like Football—Tennis—Baseball.
 A singing game is Farmer-in-the-dell—Hide-and-seek—Blindfold.
 Jack Dempsey is a Wrestler—Baseball player—Boxer.
 The number of strikes needed to "fan" a player is 5—3—4.
 A game in which you must not smile is Fruit-basket—Tin-tin—Pass-ball.
 A Boy Scout is not expected to Carry matches—Smoke—Eat Candy.
 The ace is used in Cards—Checkers—Authors.
 The Chicago Nationals are called the Cardinals—White Sox—Cubs.
 One of the players has his eyes shut in Post office—Hide-seek—Bunco.
 You must run fast in Jackstones—Hopscotch—Wood-tag.
 Jackie Coogan is a Football player—Movie star—Boxer.
 The players form in a ring in Tug-of-war—Ten-pins—Drop-handkerchief.

GAME INTERESTS.

Do you know how to play the game?.....Underscore
 Do you like the game now?.....Put a cross before
 If you do not like it now, did you ever like it?.....Check

Jackstones	Wrestling	Tag
Dolls	Boxing	Ring Around the Rosy
Playing House	Baseball	London Bridge
Playing School	Football	Farmer in the Dell
Playing Church	Soccer	Hide and Seek
Hopscotch	Relay Races	Drop the Handkerchief
Jump the Rope	Fly Kites	Blindfold
Tug of War	Spinning Tops	Post Office
Three Deep	Marbles	Red Rover
I Spy	Ten Pins	Puss in the Corner
Run Sheep Run	Horse Shoes	Pom Pom Pull Away
Going to Jerusalem	Follow the Leader	Red Light

Blackman	Leap Frog	Tin-tin
Croquet	Fox and the Geese	Fruit Basket
Volley Ball	Duck on the Rock	Charades
Basket Ball	Prisoner's Base	Dominoes
Pass Ball	Snap the Whip	Checkers
Tennis	Cop and the Robber	Chess
Authors	Cowboy	Cards
Parchesi	Soldiers	Bunco
Tiddledy-wink	Indians	Craps

RANGE OF ACTIVITY—CHECK FOR "YES."

- Did you ever go fishing?
 Did you ever build a fire out of doors?
 Did you ever dig a cave?
 Did you ever make a weed house or hut out of boards?
 Did you ever build a snow fort?
 Did you ever make a snow man?
 Did you ever make a bow and arrow?
 Did you ever make a kite? Fly a kite?
 Did you ever make a slingshot?
 Did you ever make anything with tools? What?.....
 Did you ever hitch a ride?
 Do you hitch a ride almost every day? Once in a while?
 Can you stand on your head?
 Can you walk on your hands? How many steps?.....
 Can you turn summersaults?
 Can you climb a tree?
 Can you chin yourself? How many times?.....
 Did you ever make a doll? Doll clothes? Doll Furniture?
 Can you knit? Crochet? Do tatting? Embroider?
 Hemstitch? Do Bead-work? Stencil? Darn Stockings?
 Did you ever make a dress that was good enough to wear?
 Did you ever cook a whole meal by yourself?
 Can you row a boat?
 Can you ride a bicycle?
 Can you swim? How many feet?.....
 Can you dive? How many feet?.....
 Did you ever win any athletic badges?
 For what?
 Did you ever ride a horse?
 Can you roller skate? Ice skate?
 Have you ever been on a hike? How far?.....
 Have you ever been at a summer camp? How many times?....
 Can you dance?
 Did you ever take part in a play?
 Have you ever gone to a circus?
 Have you ever gone to Riverview? White City?
 Have you ever gone to the Art Institute? The Field Museum?
 Have you ever gone to the Lincoln Park Zoo?
 Have you ever gone to the main public library?

Have you ever gone to the Symphony Orchestra?
 Have you ever gone to a "real" theater?
 Have you ever gone to a big league baseball game?
 Have you ever gone to the Forest Preserve?
 Have you ever been in the Loop?
 Have you ever been in one of the large downtown stores?
 Have you ever been in a pool room?
 Have you ever gone to a big public dance hall?
 Have you ever been outside of Chicago?
 Have you ever been on a steamboat trip?
 Have you ever ridden in an automobile? How far?.....

SUPERVISED GROUP PLAY—CLUBS IN WHICH THERE HAS BEEN ADULT LEADERSHIP.

Location..... Age at Joining.....
 Entered at Whose Suggestion.....
 Type of Group.....
 Role in the Group.....
 Attitude toward Director.....
 Length of Membership.....
 Reason for Discontinuance.....

UNSUPERVISED GROUP PLAY—CLUBS MADE UP BY THE CHILDREN THEMSELVES.

Name..... Organizer.....
 Date..... Number in Group..... Ages.....
 Officers..... Dues.....
 Initiation..... Pass Word..... Secret Sign.....
 Meeting Place..... Frequency.....
 Activities of Group.....
 Role in the Group.....
 Duration of Group.....
 Reason for Discontinuance.....

GROUP PREFERENCE.

Clubs in which there is adult leadership.....
 Why?
 Clubs organized and managed by the children.....
 Why?

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Daily Papers taken at Home.....
 Sunday Papers
 Parts of Paper Read:
 Sensational News Sports Comics
 Editorials Advertisements Obituaries
 Continued Stories Society News
 Special Columns

Favorite Comic
 Reason
 Magazines Taken at Home.....
 Read by Patient.....

LIBRARY.

Card..... Age at First Attendance.....
 At Whose Suggestion Was Card Secured?.....
 Frequency of Attendance.....
 Duration of Attendance.....
 Reason for Discontinuance.....
 Is Library Visited Just to Read?.....How Often?.....
 Number of Library Cards in Family.....
 How Many Books Does Patient Own?.....
 Name Three or Four Books Especially Enjoyed.....

Do parents read? Father: Newspaper Magazines Books
 Mother: Newspaper Magazines Books

MUSIC.

Instruction in: Piano Violin Other.....
 Age at Beginning..... Duration.....
 Reason for Discontinuance.....

DANCING.

Instruction..... Type of Dancing.....
 Age at Beginning..... Duration.....
 Reason for Discontinuance.....

HOBBIES AND COLLECTIONS.

Nature..... Started at Whose Suggestion.....
 Age at Beginning..... Duration.....
 Reason for Discontinuance.....

MOVIES.

Frequency of Attendance.....Time of Attendance.....
 Number of Theaters Attended.....
 Favorite Actor
 Reason
 Favorite Actress
 Reason
 Type of Picture Enjoyed: Comedy Western Love News
 Serial Educational Society Tragedy "Sad"
 The Picture Best Remembered?.....
 When Was It Seen?.....

Are Pictures Imitated in Play? How?.....

CIRCLE OF FRIENDS.

Do you like playing with a "bunch" or alone?.....
 How big a bunch?.....
 Do you like your friends to be: Older? The same age? Younger?
 About how many friends have you? Boys..... Girls.....
 Have you a "pal" now?..... How old is he?.....
 How many "pals" have you had altogether?.....
 Have you a nickname?..... What is it?.....
 Where do you usually play with your friends? At your house?
 At their houses? On the street? In the alley? At the park?
 About how many fights have you had altogether?.....
 When was your last fight?.....
 Were your fights with friends or outsiders?.....
 Do you and your friends fight other gangs?.....
 What usually causes your fights?.....
 About how many of your fights have you won?.....Lost?.....
 Do you have "mads" with your friends?.....
 How long do they usually last?.....
 Who takes the first move in making up: You? Your friends?

WORK.

Duties at Home.....
 Are You Paid for Them?.....
 After School Jobs: Nature.....
 Number of Hours.....Amount Earned.....
 What is Done with Earnings?.....



COTTAGE PLAYGROUND—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL.



LITTLE GIRLS' PLAYGROUND—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL.

CHILD WELFARE SECTION

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

RALPH SPAFFORD, *Managing Officer.*

IN the year 1867, pursuant to an act of the legislature, Governor Oglesby appointed a commission to select a site for the location of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' home. The brief record chronicles the lively competition in which the cities of Springfield, Rock Island, Decatur, Irving and Normal participated which ended when Normal, already mothering the youthful State Normal university, was elected sponsor to the project.

The citizens of Normal had organized under the leadership of Jesse W. Fell, intimate friend of Lincoln, and a man whose name is associated with nearly every enterprise contributing to the civic, commercial and intellectual growth of Bloomington and Normal. The names of many McLean county pioneers appear in the list of subscribers of land and cash which was headed by David Davis, with a gift of land valued at ten thousand dollars. It is interesting to recall the election of Mr. Davis to the supreme bench during Lincoln's administration, where he served with marked ability and satisfaction to the public until the year 1876.

NORMAL'S ADVANTAGES VISUALIZED

Let us visualize the meeting of these men with the governor's commission and imagine them presenting their cause in word pictures describing the Normal location as approaching the ideal for the purpose intended. We can hear them tell of its isolation from the city and yet within walking distance of a growing university. No doubt they called attention to the geographical advantages of a location near the center of the state, not forgetting to refer to the gently rolling slopes which mark the highest point on Illinois broad prairies between Chicago and St. Louis.

Did they not also mention the friendly trees, habitat of squirrel and song bird and welcome shelter from summer's sun? I am sure they did. I can see them point to nearby fields of maturing crops and extol the virtues of the productive soil. "All of this we offer" they say, "that this home and school for the children of Illinois' veterans may be builded in nature's environment." I am constrained to believe that the commission decided quickly and wisely that here the welfare of orphaned children would be insured and fostered under the influence and guidance of understanding hearts.

THE FIRST BUILDING DEDICATED

Two years later the first building was completed and dedicated and since that time the patter of thousands of little feet have been heard in the corridors of the present administration building which was to be the home and school of the nearly two hundred soldiers' children awaiting admission.

The commission chose wisely when it selected a rural environment. I am sure the members realized that an institution within the cramped confines of a city could never fulfill the requirements of childhood no matter how imposing the institution edifice.

Here is nature's school, where the ever changing seasons may be better observed than from the shadows of tall buildings, and here the blue sky remains unclouded with smoke from industry's chimneys. The trees, shrubs, the flowers, the institution gardens and farm lands, which, as I write, are veiled in a mantle of glistening snow will soon be taking on new color. After the planting will come the green shoots followed by the maturing crops supplying the institution table with many necessities of life. It is by observation that the child mind grows and matures in the lessons nature teaches.

Spacious playgrounds impress the child mind with the idea of freedom and liberty. There are no "Don't" signs to be seen around the Soldiers' Orphans' home. The playground offers the opportunity when the irresistible impulse and exuberant spirit of childhood breaks loose. Apparatus is there for the boy who feels he must "skin the cat," "do the still drop," swing on the rings or polish the seat of his overalls on the giant slide.

"SHANTY ROW" FOR THE BOYS

Over across the ball diamond is "shanty row" and where is the boy who has not at some time longed for a shanty? And he wants to build it himself. It may be a structure of some architectural merit but it is never the result of an idea hatched on the drafting table. Next door Mr. and Mrs. Rabbit are leading a peaceful and uneventful life and just across the way the Pigeon mansion rises a full story above the humble abode of Banty Rooster. "Shep" and Towser" and "Bugs" are also popular delegates from dogdom who have voluntarily cast their lot with this community.

The wise parent of today believes that play is essential to both the physical and mental growth of the child. I am sure, we, who are engaged in the training of children, agree that the child, active in healthful outdoor sports, usually surpasses the one who is not, both mentally and physically.

Athletics play an important part in the life of all boys and girls in the Soldiers' Orphans' home who are old enough to receive such training. Our splendid gymnasium has been the battle ground of many exciting contests as well as providing accommodations for classes in physical training, which, though less interesting to the children, are of equal importance. The gymnasium makes possible the continuance of athletic sports throughout the winter months and relieves the monotony of enforced confinement in cold and inclement weather.

THE SCHOOL ADVANTAGES

Four hundred and forty-five boys and girls are enrolled in the graded school of the home. Since March, 1922 they have enjoyed the accommodations of a new school building of bungalow type. Heating, lighting and ventilation are in accordance with modern scientific standards approved by the state's architectural engineering experts.

Lack of space prevents a detailed description of school activities but it may be of interest to note that the school is under the supervision of the Illinois State Normal university and that the course of study runs parallel with the university training school course. Our eighth grade graduates are accepted by the Normal university high school, thirty-two being in regular attendance at this writing.

Various clubs have been organized with the idea of promoting social and civic activities. Musical instruction is much appreciated by the children and several operettas are presented each year for the approval of the school and public. Each year develops much promising new talent and several plays given during the year have received such favorable commendation that several productions were repeated in response to numerous requests.

MANUAL TRAINING CLASSES

Our boys find much of interest in the manual training course and this work has become so popular that although the shop is open all day the teacher voluntarily keeps it open two nights a week for two or three hours. The evening's work is optional with the boys but each night a class of thirty-five or more is to be found busily engaged with hammer, saw and plane.

The work of the girls' sewing classes seems worthy of special mention. Many of the girls become quite expert and seem to find much pleasure and satisfaction in making dresses and wearing apparel for themselves. Some have requested the privilege of making suits and dresses for the little tots of the home and have done quite creditable work.

A constant effort is made to overcome the monotony of institutional life. Moving pictures every Thursday night contribute greatly to the entertainment of the children and careful attention is given in the selection of proper film subjects consisting of diversified programs of entertaining and educational features.

THE RELIGIOUS FEATURES

Each Sunday at nine o'clock all attend Sunday school in the chapel and again at two o'clock chapel services are conducted by ministers of various denominations from the Normal churches. Our children of Catholic faith attend church each Sunday morning in Bloomington and are instructed in their devotions each Sunday afternoon by their pastor and his assistants.

It is indeed difficult to write a brief article on an interesting subject. We are convinced that David Starr Jordan voiced an opinion which is becoming almost universal when he said:

"There is nothing in all the world so important as children, nothing so interesting. If ever you wish to go in for philanthropy, if ever you wish to be of real use in the world, do something for children. If ever you yearn to be wise, study children. If the great army of philanthropists ever exterminate sin and pestilence, ever work out our race salvation, it will be because a little child has led."

THE COAST GUARD

ROY JAMES BATTIS, *Superintendent of Child Welfare.*

BECAUSE the numerous duties delegated by legislative enactment to the State Department of Public Welfare affect to a greater or less degree the public's welfare, or to be more specific, the life of the individual, this Department might justly be termed a "LIFE SAVING STATION."

As a well appointed life saving station must have an efficient coast guard, capable of rendering assistance at all times to those left helpless upon the high seas, so also might this State Life Saving station, or Department of Public Welfare, be said to have a "*Coast Guard*" in its Children's Division or Division of Visitation of Children as it is more commonly called and known among welfare workers,—for it is the primary prerogative of this division to safeguard the lives of little children who may be homeless or helpless throughout the great State of Illinois.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY SIGNIFICANT

It is rather an interesting coincidence that twenty years after the enactment of the legislation creating this Coast Guard or Division of Visitation of Children, the appointed head or supervisor of this division should be one who has grown up in the same community, within a few blocks of the man whose signature put the finishing touches to that which has proven to be a splendid piece of legislation. July the first, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, marks the twentieth anniversary of that memorable occasion when the Hon. Charles S. Deneen, then governor of Illinois and now elevated to his exalted position in the United States Senate, signed the bill which had been introduced into the Forty-fourth General Assembly by Hon. Timothy D. Hurley, one of the judges of the Superior court of Cook county.

DUTIES EXCEED EQUIPMENT

Like all new undertakings the growth of this division has been slow, but deliberate. The general assembly, taking a great deal for granted, probably felt a sense of pride when they voted an appropriation of \$4,500 to carry on this work. The amount included the salaries of a state agent, one whole time and one part time home visitor, their traveling expenses, (and traveling at that time was a costly proposition) and all other necessary expenditures incident to the regular and routine work of the division.

These regular and routine duties from the time the first home visitor entered the field have grown with far greater rapidity than the division equipment. By equipment is meant the office facilities and physical forces which become necessary when developing a great work;

likewise the financial resources to recompense those who must deliver the active service. The staff has never been larger at any time than was absolutely necessary to meet the demands constantly made upon it and it is doubtful if the salaries paid ever have been commensurate with the time and energy expended in behalf of the division.

ILLINOIS LEADS OTHER STATES

If we were to compare Illinois with the small personnel of the Division of Visitation of Children with states like New York and Massachusetts, which in similar departments carry tremendous financial burdens to take care of their welfare problems, we might expect that Illinois, with her limited resources was meagerly scratching the surface of welfare endeavor. However, after a careful study of the situation, even though year after year it has been necessary to take on additional work to satisfy the growing needs of welfare service, yet do we find that Illinois is handling in a most efficient way the many problems demanding her attention and in many instances has been and is assuming the position of pioneer in the development of child welfare programs.

EFFICIENT AND INTERESTED STAFF

This condition is made possible not only through an efficient corps of workers, but also because each one of these workers is genuinely interested in his or her work. Financial recompense is small and the hours long and exacting, but to one who is interested in accomplishments there is so much good being established for the future generations by this division that the members of the staff take great pride in this, their opportunity to serve humanity.

The ways in which this division serves humanity are so numerous that it would require more space than can be allotted in the Quarterly to tell the story. It would likewise require more time to digest the points of the story than is usually available by the average individual.

EDUCATION A BIG FACTOR

A great proportion of the work of this division is accomplished through a process of education, and in this age of motor cars, aeroplanes and the radio, people expect to get their education enroute.

In 1905 Chicago was several days removed from Cairo and from Danville to Keokuk was a real journey; but hard roads and the "gasoline buggy" have brought these places within speaking distance and now one town can exchange ideas with the other with a possible more mutual development. That which is true of the town is equally true of the various forces at work within the community. Generally speaking, however, when two great minds come together or reduced in a more practical way to child welfare effort, when two child caring agencies are thrown together there is always the possibility that one or the other may be just a little bit jealous of their ideas and methods.

It is here that the Children's division of the state from its geographical location and likewise its political position, occupies a most

important place in the establishment of any general plan. Acting as a sort of clearing house, ideas and suggestions may here be thoroughly digested and a uniform plan adopted under which all agencies can operate and equally benefit.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION COSTLY

When first established this division occupied desk room in the general office of the Board of Administration, now the Department of Public Welfare. The attention of the general assembly had been drawn to a little girl, eight years of age, who had been kicked in the back and crippled permanently by a drunken foster father. It was thought that a desk and a four-drawer office file would be sufficient to prevent a repetition of such acts or at least make possible the bringing of the offenders to justice. To use a slang expression it has been said that "a kick in the back has been the making of many a millionaire." Coupled with this the quotation from Shakespeare, "Ill blows the wind that profits nobody" it can be said that while the life of that one little child was made miserable and a burden, yet it needed just that situation to awaken the legislature to its responsibility toward humanity. Many other cases of flagrant abuse of little children were found and because of these wrecks of human life a "Coast Guard" was established, not only to give shelter from human brain storms, but an organization that would help to educate the general public in such a manner that physical and mental wrecks might be eliminated or at least reduced to a minimum.

CHARTER RIGHTS

If this process of care and education were to be forced upon the state in its entirety, the burden would be too great, financially as well as physically to bear. The state and the people of the state are therefore fortunate in that there are such a large number of kindly men and women whose sympathies, time and financial resources permit of their assistance to the underprivileged class.

Here again the children's division plays a most important part. The legislature has very wisely designated to it the power of licensing, and all organizations large or small, agencies or individuals desiring to carry on any specific work for children, must receive a charter, or license to operate from the Department of Public Welfare.

At first charters were issued upon application being made to the department setting forth certain facts in connection with the organization, as is usually the custom in not-for-pecuniary profit corporations. Applications were being made in such large numbers that it would have been impossible with the small number of assistants in the division to investigate each application.

Later however, it was learned that some were taking advantage of this situation and incorporating welfare features in their object, merely for acquiring an easy living, and investigation became more rigid.

Under the present plan of organization, each application is given a most thorough investigation. This not only reduces the possibility of

fraud but helps to eliminate duplication of effort by joining the forces with those of a similar character which operate within the same or adjoining communities.

PRACTICAL SYSTEM IN OPERATION

With the immense volume of work increasing steadily, year after year it became necessary to make certain other improvements in the division in order that Illinois might continue to maintain that high degree of efficiency with which she is credited. Additional office space has been acquired within the last year and we now have a suite of four offices with suitable files and accessories to accommodate the new demands made upon the division.

The dividing of the state into twelve welfare districts with a home visitor assigned to each district will go into active operation the first of July. Cook county has already been divided into three divisions and the work is being assigned as rapidly as possible.

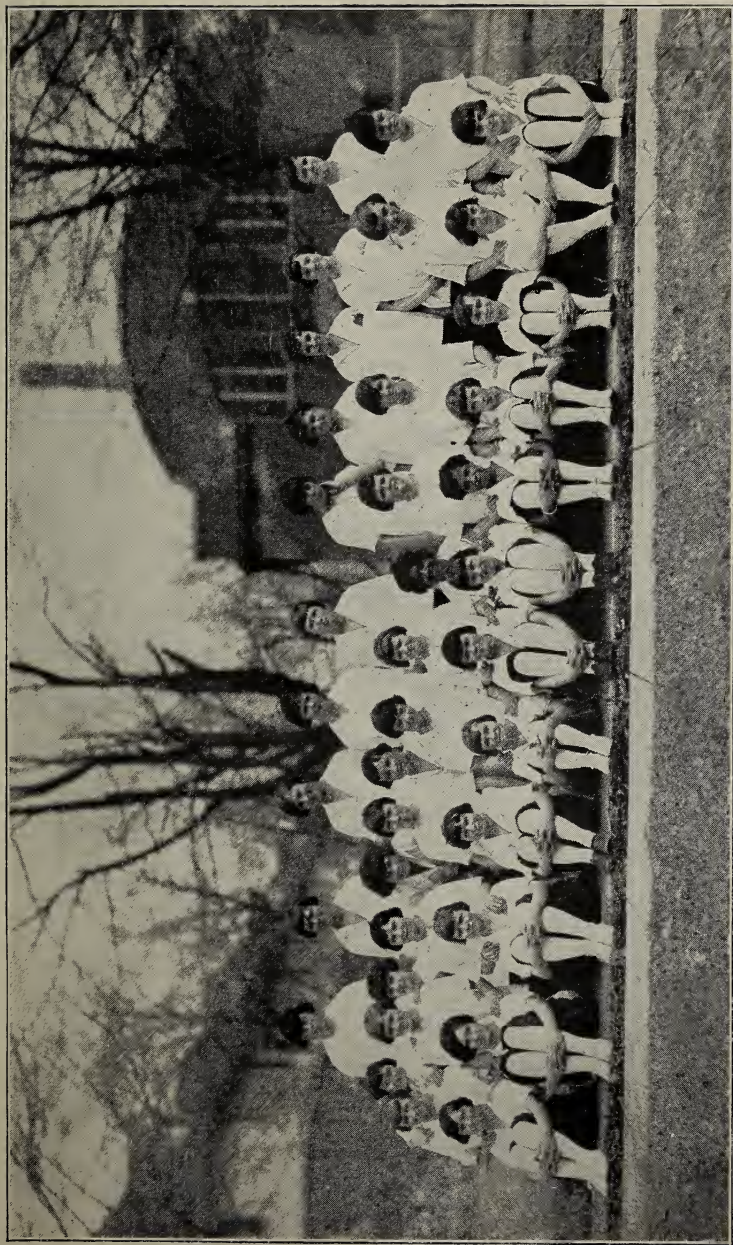
This system will eliminate much of the duplication of effort on the part of the state and licensed private agencies. It will permit the field workers to give more time and attention to other matters of vital importance to the welfare of children in their respective districts which have heretofore gone unchallenged.

None perhaps is of more importance than the child in a boarding home. Charles Dickens, that celebrated English novelist, described the unhealthy conditions existing during his time among the boarding homes of England. Investigation would make one feel that some of those inherited instincts had found fertile soil in America. Minimum standards for boarding home care are being prepared and within a short time all boarding homes will come in for their share of investigation and approval.

MAN'S SHORTCOMINGS

It is surprising how men and women created in the image of the Almighty, can suffer unhealthy environment to surround themselves and the little children whom they bring into the world. From the numbers constantly being admitted to our various state institutions for the blind, the deaf, the diseased and the delinquent, we must reason that many have fallen from grace.

This condition, while not wholly, yet to a large proportion, exists among foreign population. Selecting at random a hundred history sheets sent in to this division from all sections of Illinois, which sheets attempt to tabulate a brief history of children under the special supervision of private welfare agencies, we find that forty percent are the direct result of unhealthy foreign relations. Another twenty-eight percent have found their way into the state homes for the feeble-minded, idiots, morons and the like at Lincoln or Dixon. Thus it is shown that sixty-eight percent of the children for whom special funds must be contributed for care and education, are from a social grade far below that which the communities of Illinois should allow to exist.



GIRLS' GYMNASIUM CLASS—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL.

IN EDUCATION, NOT LAW, LIES THE WORLD'S SALVATION

Some people argue that we must have laws and more laws to benefit this situation. Child welfare legislation of every state requires careful reconsideration at reasonable intervals, in order that necessary revisions may be made in harmony with the experience of the day. This is necessary to meet the ever changing conditions; but as to the ability of any law to make man good, there are very grave doubts.

When we study the present crime wave sweeping over the city of Chicago and compare it with the laws already upon our statute books, it is quite certain that even the most simple minded would agree that the law had failed in its mission. Even those who make the laws are many times its greatest violators.

There must be a force higher than man-made laws to make people do and act as they should, a force that can be exercised only after man has learned to appreciate the higher instincts of life. This learning can be attained only through a proper system of education and the children's division becomes then a school, attempting to standardize methods and practice to such a high degree of proficiency that the resulting conditions may be a balance wheel to evil tendencies.

VIOLATORS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Despite the laws of the states there are always some to be found who endeavor to get rich from the distress of others. Just a short time ago in a Chicago hospital a young unmarried mother lay hovering between life and death. In an adjoining room lay a tiny bit of humanity, all unconscious of the great struggle which some day might be hers, because of the one false step her mother had made. Sensing that the end was very near the unhappy mother called the nurse to her bedside, pulled her head down close beside her own and in a voice almost to a whisper, said "Nursie, in my bag there you will find an insurance policy for six hundred dollars made payable to a friend. Will you see that she gets it after I am gone and that she takes care of my baby." Then she closed her eyes and the life passed on.

There is a law demanding that every birth be registered with the state, yet that birth was not recorded. Despite another law regulating that every placement of a child in a foster home be reported to the Department of Public Welfare, that little babe was spirited away to a home of unknown origin, and why? There was an insurance policy of six hundred dollars. There was a doctor bill of three hundred dollars for professional services. The attorney in the case had a bill for one hundred and fifty dollars, for adoption papers and an extra fifty as a retainer fee. One hundred dollars might give the body a fair burial in a private way and the six hundred dollar installment policy, representing the sacrifices of a coming mother would be transferred to the pockets of men who seemed to have lost sight of the honor of their professions.

Fortunately the Children's division heard of this case, and because of its deep concern in that child's future made it possible for the insurance company to hold the policy intact for that unfortunate little girl when she would need it most. While she nestled peacefully in a

Cook county nursery, receiving the best care and attention that the medical profession could provide and the most nourishing of foods, one of the home visitors from the Division of Visitation of Children was investigating a suitable foster home. The Coast Guard had saved another soul from the human wreckage and was passing it on to a home of culture and refinement.

ADOPTIONS SUPERVISED

Some people frown on adoptions. They prefer that the unfortunate child be placed in a boarding home and if fancy happens to dictate it is removed to another home, and yet another, with the feeling perhaps that "variety is the spice of life." All manner of arguments are presented touching upon hereditary taints, the propagation of weaklings, unfaithful foster parents and many other foolish symptoms in support of their beliefs. These particulars would not appear so foolish if they were to actually exist, but they do not, except possibly in rare instances, and even then might be due to some oversight in the investigation. The Division of Visitation is the *Coast Guard* which supervises this important feature of child welfare enterprise, to the extent that all adoptions may be made safe, both for the child and for the foster parents.

About a year ago, history blanks were prepared and forwarded to all child-caring institutions and agencies throughout the state with the suggestion that they be filled out for each child under special supervision. The information asked was considered the minimum necessary to assure whether or not any one child would be suitable for adoption. Although the action did not meet with ready response from a number of sceptical agencies, who perhaps did not fully understand the real purpose, yet those who have responded did so in such an efficient manner that the division is most encouraged with the results.

It would be impossible at this time to go into any lengthy discussion or make mention of the many vital statistics being gathered from these history blanks; statistics from which we hope to determine definite policies that may help to check the ever increasing flow to our state institutions. For the time being the thing of most vital importance is that we are assuring a safeguard against improper placements.

DIVISION CATCHES MISTAKES

Shortly after the history blanks were put into the field, a year old baby girl was placed for adoption in a home of wealth and refinement by one of the local agencies. The division investigated the home and found it to be one of the best, but before approving the adoption asked that a history blank be prepared and forwarded to the office. When the blank was received it was learned that the little girl was the daughter of a soldier, and a soldier's child under the law can never be bound over to a private agency for adoption. There is a splendid home provided by the state at Normal, Illinois where all needy children of soldiers or sailors are fittingly cared for and educated until such time that they may be able to earn their own livelihood.

Upon further investigation it was learned that the father of the babe was living and had searched everywhere for his child. They had become separated through the desertion of the mother. Another interesting feature discovered was that the father had been a patient at one of the state's hospitals for the insane. Even though the law were to permit of a soldier's child being given out for adoption, yet would the state withhold its approval in this particular case owing to the family background of a deserting and immoral mother and a mentally unbalanced father, at least until such time as the child had reached an age when her physical and mental fitness might be definitely determined.

While in the case of the unmarried mother the division was protecting the future of an unsuspecting child, in the second instance it was instrumental in sparing willing foster parents a situation which might prove embarrassing should the child later develop the same handicaps peculiar to her parents.

DIVISION EXTENDS ITS EFFORTS

It is doubtful if, when the Division of Visitation of Children was first established, it was ever expected to perform duties beyond that particular work implied in its title,—that of visiting children placed in foster homes, for the purpose of preventing abuses such as described to the forty-fourth general assembly. This, however, is but a very small part of child welfare work and a state department, or division that would cease to function beyond such a point would soon be of little importance.

Illinois is a progressive state and because of its geographical location, midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, with easy access to the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, it is destined to be the greatest state in the union. Illinois is yet young in its development, and in establishing its several branches of service is profiting through the many experiences of other states.

The Division of Visitation is likewise profiting from the experiences of others. By a careful analysis of the efforts of the past twenty years, both in state work and among county, city and private agencies there is being evolved a system or program which will greatly benefit not only the agencies themselves but the many handicapped children whom they supervise.

With the creation of the twelve welfare districts, the home visitors who will be assigned to the various districts will be held responsible for the work and the development of each representative district. It will mean more than friendly visits paid to families fostering children. It will mean the establishment of more friendly relations between the agencies of those districts and the state with a view toward attaining the highest degree of efficient work among children. It will mean the simplification and the standardization of laws, methods and practices in use all over the state. It will help to eliminate a duplication of effort on the part of similar agencies, by assisting them to coordinate their efforts in a harmonious unified plan. It will aid the undeveloped sections of our state to engage in some child welfare program and suggest a way in which agencies may be of the most benefit to their

respective communities. All of these improvements will be worked out along well defined lines. The general plan with its accompanying details is being imparted to the several home visitors of this division and it is expected that their years of familiarity with the well established methods of the division has been of such an educational value as to greatly benefit these extended plans.

SOME DREAMS COME TRUE

While this division is still titled the Division of Visitation of Children and is so appropriated for in the budget, the superintendent expects to see the time when it will be known as the *Children's Division* of the Department of Public Welfare, and that its staff and office equipment will be commensurate with its increased duties.

All of the changes made within the last year have been with this thought in mind, for in this division can be seen a great future; a *Coast Guard* capable of meeting any emergency that may arise within the scope of child welfare service. The position of State Agent has been changed to Assistant Superintendent of Child Welfare, and that of Assistant State Agent to Supervisor of Home Visitors, with a corresponding field and office force in keeping with the various duties. It may appear as an idle dream to some, but the day is not far distant when Illinois will support branch offices in various districts to meet the demands of the child welfare problem even as the Labor department has branches throughout the state to take care of its free employment situation.

Millions of dollars are expended each year for the building of jails in which to house the rapidly increasing numbers of criminals; and the more jails that we build, the more criminals we are going to have to fill them. Millions are being demanded year after year to take care of the ever increasing numbers of "the maimed, the halt and the blind," coming to state institutions. Why not spend some of these millions to educate the child so that we may be relieved of a repetition of the present day expensive problems? Men and women will then be brought to a greater appreciation of the phrase, "that ye love one another," and the world will be a better place in which to live.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, JACKSONVILLE

COLONEL OSCAR C. SMITH, *Managing Officer.*

THE Illinois School for the Deaf is a state institution operated and maintained by the state from the general tax levy. The school is located just west of the city limits of Jacksonville, and can be reached from the railroad stations by taking a West State street car. Persons desiring to reach the school by automobile can do so by driving west on either West State street or College avenue. Route three, which is a hard road, passes the school.

The school has 160 acres of land on which are located twenty-two buildings, which will conveniently care for 400 pupils. It has one of the best athletic fields in the State of Illinois. The school also maintains a large herd of Holstein cattle, which provides sufficient milk so that each child can and does have one quart of whole milk per day during the school year. It also has a fine drove of hogs, averaging about three hundred head, which furnishes the fresh pork for the school. It has about ten acres of rich garden land, upon which sufficient vegetables are raised to supply the school during the vegetable season. It has a large number of cherry, peach and pear trees; also strawberry plants, raspberry, blackberry and gooseberry bushes sufficient to provide the school during the fruit and berry seasons.

The school is purely an educational institution. It is classed with the charitable institutions, but is in the educational department of that group. The children in this school are not there because of any mental or physical defect, but are there simply for the purpose of securing an education, the state having decided that it is cheaper to bring these children all together in one central school, than to supply teachers in various places throughout the state. The facilities for giving an education in this school are much better than in the common schools of the state for the reason that the industrial side of their education is stressed.

The instruction in this school includes training from the first grade through the twelfth. On account of the handicap of deafness the twelve years cover about eight grades of actual work in the public schools. In addition to the literary education, the child is given instruction in one or more of the following industries: Photography, plain sewing, fancy sewing, millinery, laundering, baking, printing, art, cooking, shoe-making, painting and carpentry.

Attention is called to the fact that a child being deaf does not exempt it from the compulsory school law of the State of Illinois. The following is a copy of the law, which applies to the deaf child. Smith's Revised statutes, 1921, page 1862, chapter 122, and paragraph 683:

(*Duty of Parent or Guardian.*) 1. "Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: It will be the duty of every parent, guardian or other person, having the control or charge of any child in this state between the ages of eight and eighteen years, who is deaf or blind, or whose hearing or vision is so defective as to make it impracticable to have such child educated in the ordinary public schools of this state, to send such child to some school under private or public supervision, where special provision is made for the education of the deaf or blind; if there be such a school within the county where such child resides, then such child may be sent thereto, but if not, then to some other convenient school of that character, within the state, or to the Illinois School for the Deaf, or to the Illinois School for the Blind, at Jacksonville. Provided that nothing herein shall require a child not physically or mentally competent to be educated to be so sent."

County superintendents, state's attorneys, probation officers, school nurses and all social service workers are hereby urged to assist in seeing that the above section of the law is complied with.

METHOD OF SECURING ADMISSION

Admission to the Illinois School for the Deaf is secured by making a written application on a printed form which will be furnished, by the managing officer of the school upon request. The application must be signed by a parent, guardian, or some person, who has legal custody of the child for whom the application is made. In case application is made by any person other than the parent, a certified copy of the court order granting the custody of the child to the applicant, must accompany the application. No child can be accepted upon the order of a court.

Classes of children that can be accepted at the school. (A) All children who are deaf, or whose hearing is so defective that it is impossible for them to be educated in a school for hearing children. Along this line attention is called to the fact that it is much better for a hard-of-hearing child to be educated through the remnant of hearing he may have than by the method of any school for deaf, where he must secure his education through sight.

(2) The child must be physically able to dress and undress himself and attend to all ordinary physical needs, and also be able to walk up and down stairs alone. No child will be taken into the school who is in need of constant medical attention. There is no resident physician, but we have one who visits the school at least once each day, or as many times a day as necessary in cases of severe illness. There are three trained nurses in attendance.-

(3) The child must be sound mentally. By that we mean it must have sufficient mind so that it can be educated. In passing upon this qualification it is deemed best to be very liberal because of the fact that quite often people think that a child is feeble-minded, when it is deaf. On the other hand, it is often hard to determine in some cases whether the deaf child is feeble-minded. When there is any doubt upon this question the child will be taken into the school upon

trial, and if it is discovered that the child is feeble-minded he will be returned to the parent or legal guardian.

COST.

The state furnishes everything to those attending the school, with the exception of clothing and transportation. The clothing and transportation must be furnished by the parent or guardian, unless he is too poor to do so. In that event the law provides that the county judge shall arrange for the county to pay the cost of clothing and transportation. In case of such a child being sent to the school, a certificate upon a form furnished by the managing officer of the Illinois School for the Deaf must be filled out and signed by the county clerk of the county in which the child resided when sent to the school, setting out the order of the court. The following is a copy of the law relative to the county furnishing clothing and transportation for poor children: Smith's Illinois Revised Statutes, Authorized Edition, 1921, chapter 23, paragraph 65, page 156. "In all cases where persons sent to the Institution for the Blind, the Institution for the Deaf or the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children are too poor to furnish themselves with sufficient clothing and pay the expenses of transportation to and from the institution, the judge of the county court of the county where any such person resides, upon the application of any relative or friend of such person, or any officer of his town or county (ten days' notice of which application shall be given to the county clerk) may, if he shall deem said person a proper subject for the care of either of said institutions, make an order to that effect, which shall be certified by the clerk of the court to the principal or superintendent of such institution, who shall provide the necessary clothing and transportation at the expense of the county, and upon his rendering his proper accounts therefor semi-annually, the county board shall allow and pay the same out of the county treasury."

There are two terms of school each year, the first beginning about September 15 and closing about December 20; the second, beginning immediately after January 1 and closing about June 15. All children leave the school during the period between the two terms of school. This time is known as the Christmas holiday.

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

Everything possible is done in the school to make the children happy and contented. There is a band, composed entirely of deaf boys, and the instructor is a deaf man. Constant demand is made for this band from various places in the United States. The band is allowed to make trips as often as consistent with the school work of the boys. It has played in St. Paul, Minnesota, Rock Island, Illinois, Belleville, Illinois, Kansas City, Missouri, and Olathe, Kansas.

Carefully selected pictures are shown each week and quite frequently special feature films are secured and run in the school chapel. In addition to this, the children are allowed to attend picture shows on Fridays and Saturdays in the city. The older children are encour-

aged and assisted in giving parties throughout the entire school year. The school owns several sleds, which the children are allowed to use for coasting during the winter. Many of the children have sleds of their own which are cared for at the school during the summer months. In the fall of the year supervised hiking trips are taken by both the girls and boys to the woods near the city of Jacksonville for nutting and picnicking. On special occasions large numbers of the children are taken to Springfield. Plans are being laid to have the pupils in the higher grades make an annual trip to Springfield for the purpose of visiting Lincoln's tomb, his home and the State Capitol.

The school maintains a cottage on the Illinois river, to which the children are taken for week-ends. Of course, but small numbers can go at a time, and not much use has been made of the cottage so far, because of the unfavorable road conditions. It is anticipated that in the near future a hard road will be built, which will give us a splendid opportunity to use the cottage much more.

The school has developed wonderfully in athletics during the last three years, having a football team which has won national prominence and a basketball team which is in demand in various parts of the state. They have also done well in baseball. These athletic activities give the boys opportunities of visiting other cities and coming in contact with other people. This educates them along the line of travel and from that standpoint is very valuable. The boys on these teams are required to keep up their studies, and this endeavor is beneficial along that line. They also are very helpful in the discipline of the school.

A limited amount of military instruction is given solely for the purpose of discipline and physical upbuilding. During that portion of the year when the weather permits, the entire school is assembled on the front lawn and participates in a parade and lowering of the flag at sunset. This ceremony has attracted a great deal of attention and comment from the people who have witnessed it. It also teaches a wholesome reverence for the flag, not only to the children, but to the citizens surrounding the school.

RELIGION.

While the management of the school does not permit the teaching of any religious doctrines in the school, arrangements are made whereby the children of different denominations have their Sunday school classes and church services each Sunday. Protestant ministers of the city of Jacksonville have kindly volunteered their services and there is a sermon every Sunday afternoon for the Protestant children. The Catholic children are well taken care of by the members of the Catholic church of Jacksonville and attend the meetings of that church in the city; also those conducted at the school.

POLICY.

The modern way of educating the deaf is by speech and lip-reading. In line with this idea, it is the policy of the school to place each child that enters it in the Oral department and to keep him



DINING ROOM—ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, JACKSONVILLE.



SCHOOL BUILDING—ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, JACKSONVILLE.

there until convinced that he can be educated better in the Manual department. No definite length of time is set for this trial. One pupil may be kept in the Oral department for several years, while another will be retained for only a few months. In each case the best interest of the child governs his classification.

Any deaf child who has fair mentality and whose speech has not been impaired by disease can be taught to speak. Do not expect the child to talk as a hearing boy or girl who has learned unconsciously how to perform certain actions with his tongue, lips and throat. Only after years of careful instruction by trained teachers will he or she speak easily.

We teach the sounds of letters as they occur in words; not the names of the letters. After a number of days spent on tongue and facial gymnastics, the sound *wh*, a breath consonant, is obtained by imitation. We quietly blow feathers, papers, etc. When each in the class can give this element satisfactorily, it is written by the teacher in its proper location on the consonant chart. *P*, a breath consonant, perhaps will be given next. The child feels the puff of breath on the back of his hand placed in front of the teacher's lips, and with his other hand before his own, does the same. Care must be taken that no voice is given with this or *b* will be the result. *M*, or nasal sound, often comes next. Teachers differ as to the order in which the elements are given. There is voice here which the child feels by placing one hand in the teacher's face and the other on his own and tries to make the same sound.

The first vowel *a* (*r*), according to our guide, the Yale Chart, is taught by feeling the sound or vibration. Looking into a mirror, the child's attention is called to the position of tongue and lips and by placing his hand on the teacher's face, throat, head or lower part of the body, he feels the utterance of *a* (*r*). He imitates to the best of his ability. Each vowel sound as it is mastered is written in its proper position on the vowel chart. As early as possible combinations of two consonants are given; as, *whp*, *tp*, *ft*, *ky*, etc. Then the combinations of consonant and vowel, *fa*(*r*), *ma*(*r*), *shoe*, *kou*, etc. Great care is shown that a combination does not consist of one sound following another, but one sound overlapping another. So on, through all the consonants and vowels of our language. Drill on a great number of combinations leads to fluency and simple words. When a child can speak, *a cup*, *a top*, *a dog*, etc., his delight is a joy to teacher and pupil. As the vocabulary increases, more difficult combinations are demanded, followed by accented syllable drills. Language is begun through action work as early as the child has a few words. The first words and sentences mean much to the pupil. The interest will grow if he is helped and encouraged to use speech at home.

RHYTHM.

Years and years ago the early educators of the deaf taught only by the use of signs and finger spelling. Later, educators found that deaf children could be taught to speak and to read the lips. This type of teaching, or the Oral method, as it is called, however, presented

many difficult and serious problems to the instructors, and one of those was, what can be done to secure better voices?

The plea from teachers everywhere was for a better and more scientific way in which to teach speech. Rhythm is the answer to that plea. The alert modern educator is turning his attention to tone development and voice training, realizing that there has been too much "tone-deaf," speech teaching.

At best, speech is a complicated affair. Better voices are secured when voice development with deaf children is begun, not mechanically, but in a natural way by first giving them an idea of sound.

A piano, a large bass drum and the human voice are used in this work. Rhythm is taught for the purpose of scientifically developing voice in totally deaf children and securing better voices from children who have some residuum of hearing and some language, but whose speech is defective, unpleasant and sometimes even unintelligible.

Speech is first mental, then physical, vocal and verbal. By getting sound impressions to the brain and establishing the association between feeling the tone, its production variety and tone color can be secured with the vowel sounds, which are the music of speech, while the consonants are the noises.

The first exercises, which are given at the piano or drum, awaken a sensation of tone and train the child to quick response. The child stands by either the piano or drum and places his finger tips lightly upon the instrument. In this way he secures the vibrations. The principle involved is to stimulate and educate the whole nervous system to act in place of the organ of hearing, the ear. All the work is done by vibration. Rhythm is begun by the use of chords, as they give greater vibration than the single note.

Accented and unaccented chords are the first step taught. Then high and low chords, with which exercises are given for the purpose of raising and lowering the voice; or, in other words, obtaining relative pitch. When relative pitch is secured the class works for absolute pitch. The deaf child's voice is placed on *b* flat below middle *c*, as that is the natural speaking tone. Care is always used to secure forward production control of the over-tones and nasal resonance (not nasality), as that gives the carrying power to the voice.

The piano and drum are used also for giving correct accent, the importance of which in the speech of the deaf has only recently been fully realized. The late Dr. Alexander Graham Bell said: "Accent and rhythm, I think, are more important than exact pronunciation. Ordinarily, people who know nothing of phonetics or elocution have difficulty in understanding slow speech composed of perfect elementary sounds, while they have no difficulty in comprehending an imperfect gabble if only the accent and rhythm are natural."

Rhythm taught by means of vibrations felt through the piano case, drum, and also through the floor, gives the idea of the regular beat in musical measures, and the perception of the accented beat forms a basis for accent in words. As advancement is made inflection, phrasing and continuity will be secured.

The children are taught rhythms for skips, runs, marches, simple dances and songs.

Before giving a song the child must master the accent, the time, the rhythm of the melody and the elements which form the words of the song. Then he must be able to say the words of the song to the music.

It is *not* the aim of this department to teach deaf children to *sing*, but *if*, in teaching the musical scale or a song, the child can give three or four or even two different tones, he has gone far in relieving the deadly monotony which so often characterizes voices produced by persons who cannot hear their own voices.

MILITARY TRAINING.

While we do not have military training in the ordinary sense of the word, we do give the boys a certain amount of "setting up" exercises, these being given for the purpose of developing them physically and giving them control over their bodies, which too often the deaf child does not have to the degree desired. The children march into the dining room to the beat of a drum. This insures prompt and orderly movement of the population. In addition to this, we have a physical director, who has charge of the physical up-building of the girls, and also a director having charge of the boys. Each director puts on a demonstration of their work near the close of school, then their work is combined and a May pageant is staged. These pageants have created a great deal of interest among people interested in the school and the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity. It has been said by people that have seen these pageants that they are as well performed and as gorgeous as those given by an up-to-date boarding school.

EDUCATION OF HARD-OF-HEARING.

We have a number of children in the school who have considerable hearing. It has been agreed by persons interested in the education of the deaf that these hard-of-hearing children should be educated through the ear, instead of through sight. With this in view, we have been experimenting with an instrument which is built upon the principle of the radio and the telephone combined. We have one class room that is equipped with this instrument and two classes have used it during the past school year with wonderful results. Further experiments will be made with this instrument, and it is thought that seventeen percent of the children now in the school can be taught through the ear by the use of this instrument.

INSPECTION.

The school is open for the inspection of the public at all times. We have no locked doors and nothing to hide from those who are interested. Constructive criticism is invited. Parents of children who are in the school, or those who contemplate sending their children to the school, are urged to visit us and learn what we are doing and can do for their children.

OUTLINE COURSE OF STUDY

The work in the two literary departments of the school—Oral and Manual—is the same in scope and extent. The difference is in the manner of communication between teacher and pupil. In the Oral department communication will be by means of speech, speech reading and writing. In the Manual department it will be by manual spelling and writing.

FIRST GRADE.

I. Preparatory sense-training.

(a) Motion.

1. Simple games.
2. Gymnastics, especially of the tongue and soft palate.

(b) Color.

(c) Form.

1. Splint and stick laying.
2. Outline with sticks, lentils, etc.
3. Matching pictures.
4. Making paper chains.

(d) Touch.

1. Solids and surfaces.
2. Length, size and weight.
3. Vibrations of strings.
4. Vibrations of vocal chords.

II. Speech.

(a) Elements.

(b) Combinations.

(c) Words.

III. Speech-reading.

(a) Elements.

(b) Combinations.

(c) Words.

(d) Commands.

(e) Diagrams.

IV. Writing.

V. Number.

SECOND GRADE.

NOTE—Continue all the work of the First grade, except preparatory sense-training, in more advanced form.

I. Speech.

(a) Combinations.

(b) Words.

(c) Sentences.

(d) Begin accent.

(e) Begin phrasing.

(f) Begin exercises for fluency.

(g) Yale charts.

(h) Secondary spellings.

II. Speech-reading.

NOTE—All the work outlined under "Speech" to be given as Speech-reading.

III. Language.

- (a) "The Beginners' Book"—Upham.
(Modify this to suit local conditions and needs.)
- (b) Intransitive verbs, past tense, affirmative form, with children's names.
- (c) Pronouns, nominative and objective, with special drill on *you*.
- (d) Calendar work.
- (e) Action work, using the "Five Slate System."

IV. Number.

- (a) "A Manual of Arithmetic"—Kent.
- (b) Dominoes, blocks and discs.
- (c) Numbers to thirty-one (31). Combinations to ten (10).
- (d) Rapid mental drill.

V. Writing.

THIRD GRADE.

I. Speech.

- (a) Continue work for accent, phrasing and fluency.
- (b) More difficult combinations.
- (c) Secondary spellings.
- (d) Work on defective sounds and disagreeable voices.

II. Speech-reading.

- (a) All work outlined under "Speech" to be given by speech-reading. Keep the child's ability to comprehend language in advance of his ability to use it.
- (b) Work outlined under "Language" will furnish the material for speech and speech-reading from this point.

III. Language.

- (a) "Language Stories and Drills," Book I—Crocker and Jones.
- (b) Pronouns.
- (c) Future tense affirmative and negative.
- (d) Question forms.
- (e) Journals.
- (f) Letters.
- (g) Topics.
- (h) Stories.
- (i) "The Five Slate System."
- (j) Simple forms of direct and indirect discourse.

IV. Number.

- (a) "A Manual of Arithmetic"—Kent, as outlined for third grade.

- (b) Supplementary problems, embracing as many of the child's own experiences as possible.
 - (c) Combinations to fifteen, number to one hundred.
 - (d) Foot and inch.
 - (e) Rapid mental drill.
- V. Writing.

FOURTH GRADE.

- I. Language.
- (a) "Language Stories and Drills," Book II—Crocker and Jones.
 - (b) Present progressive in affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
 - (c) Journals, letters, topics.
 - (d) Descriptions.
 - (e) Chart or reading stories.
 - (f) Language stories.
 - (g) The habitual present.
 - (h) "Written Exercises on Direct and Indirect Discourse"—Willoughby. Begun.
- II. Arithmetic.
- (a) "A Manual of Arithmetic"—Kent, as outlined for fourth grade.
 - (b) Money and the ordinary measures.
 - (c) Numerous practical problems coming within the experience of the child and involving the various language forms that have been taught.
 - (d) Rapid mental drill.
- III. Geography (Manuscript).
- (a) Thorough drill on prepositions, especially those indicating direction.
 - (b) Points of the compass.
 - (c) Careful distinction between the phrases of "East of—" and "In the eastern part of—."
 - (d) Location of persons and objects in the schoolroom.
 - (e) Location of different rooms in the school building.
 - (f) Location of different buildings on the grounds.
 - (g) Location of principal streets and places in the city.
 - (h) Location and leading facts of Morgan county.
 - (i) Location and leading facts of each pupil's county.
 - (j) Map drawing.
 - 1. Plan of your schoolroom.
 - 2. Plan of the school building.
 - 3. Plan of the school grounds.
 - 4. Plan of the principal streets and location of important buildings in the city.
 - 5. Plan of Morgan county.
 - 6. Plan of each pupil's county.
- IV. History.
- (a) "Stories of the United States for Youngest Readers"—Davis.

- (b) Brief sketches of famous men, special days, and noted events (manuscript).

FIFTH GRADE.

- I. Language.
 - (a) "Language Stories and Drills," Book III—Croker and Jones.
 - (b) "Written Exercises on Direct and Indirect Discourse"—Willoughby.
 - (c) Present perfect tense.
 - (d) Comparison of adjectives and adverbs.
 - (e) Original composition.
- II. Arithmetic.
 - (a) "A Manual of Arithmetic"—Kent, as outlined for fifth grade.
 - (b) All the common weights and measures.
 - (c) Problems with special attention to language construction.
- III. Geography.
 - (a) "Primary Geography," Book I—Stevenson.
 - (b) Detail work on Illinois.
 - (c) United States.
- IV. History.
 - (a) "The Story of America for Young Americans"—Beattie. Pages 33-177. (Omit biographies and other parts given in previous grades.)

SIXTH GRADE.

- I. Language.
 - (a) "Language and Composition," Book I—McFadden.
 - (b) Passive voice.
 - (c) Past perfect tense.
 - (d) Use of the dictionary.
 - (e) Original composition.
- II. Arithmetic.
 - (a) "A Manual of Arithmetic"—Kent, as outlined for sixth grade.
 - (b) "School Arithmetic"—Wentworth and Smith. Book I, pages 1-177.
- III. Geography.
 - (a) "New Geographies," Book I—Tarr and McMurray. Pages 1-179.
- IV. History.
 - (a) "Elementary History of the United States"—Gordy. Pages 1-118.

SEVENTH GRADE.

- I. Language.
 - (a) "Language and Composition," Book II—McFadden.
 - (b) Relative pronouns.
 - (c) Original composition.
- II. Arithmetic.
 - (a) "A Manual of Arithmetic"—Kent, as outlined for sixth grade.
 - (b) "School Arithmetic," Book II—Wentworth and Smith.
- III. Geography.
 - (a) "New Geographies," Book I—Tarr and McMurray. Pages 179-249.
- IV. History.
 - (a) "Elementary History of the United States"—Gordy. Pages 118-222.

EIGHTH GRADE.

- I. Grammar.
 - (a) "Progressive Course in English," Book II—Hoenshel. Pages 11-57.
 - (b) Composition.
 - (c) Question forms.
 - (d) Reproduction.
 - (e) Current events.
- II. Arithmetic.
 - (a) "School Arithmetic," Book II—Wentworth and Smith. Pages 1-163.
- III. Geography.
 - (a) "Essentials of Geography"—Brigham and McFarlane.
- IV. History.
 - (a) "Elementary History of the United States"—Gordy. Pages 222-333.
- V. Reading.
 - (a) "In Myth Land"—Beckwith.
 - (b) "Art Literature Reader," Book II—Chutter.
 - (c) "Robinson Crusoe"—McMurray.

NINTH GRADE.

- I. Grammar.
 - (a) "Progressive Course in English," Book II—Hoenshel. Pages 58-116.
 - (b) Diagraming.
 - (c) Composition.
 - (d) Reproduction.
 - (e) Outline.
 - (f) Current events.
- II. Arithmetic.
 - (a) "School Arithmetic," Book II—Wentworth and Smith. Completed.



RHYTHM CLASS—ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, JACKSONVILLE.



THE TOBOGGANISTS—ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, JACKSONVILLE.

- III. Physiology. (First semester.)
 - (a) "Applied Physiology"—Overton.
- IV. Natural History. (Second semester.)
 - (a) "Animal Life In Sea and On Land"—Cooper.
- V. Ancient History.
 - (a) Elementary Ancient History"—Wood.
- VI. Reading.
 - (a) "The Golden Apple"—Cole.
 - (b) "English History Story Book"—Blaisdelle and Ball.

TENTH GRADE.

- I. Grammar.
 - (a) "Complete Grammar"—Hoenshel. Pages 21-102.
 - (b) Composition.
 - (c) Condensation.
 - (d) Imaginary letters and conversations.
 - (e) Current events.
- II. Arithmetic.
 - (a) "School Arithmetic," Book III—Wentworth and Smith. Pages 1-191.
- III. Science.
 - (a) "Studies in Science"—Patterson.
- IV. Civics.
 - (a) "First Lessons in Civics"—Forman.
- V. Reading.
 - (a) "Life of Longfellow."
 - (b) Detailed work on "Paul Revere's Ride" and "The Village Blacksmith."
 - (c) "Stories of Great Artists."
 - (d) "Modern Americans"—Stanford and Owen.

ELEVENTH GRADE.

- I. Grammar.
 - (a) "Complete Grammar"—Hoenshel. Pages 103-132.
 - (b) Composition.
 - (c) Forms (invitations, telegrams, checks, receipts, etc.)
 - (d) Review of book or moving picture.
 - (e) Current events.
- II. Arithmetic.
 - (a) "School Arithmetic," Book III—Wentworth and Smith. Completed.
- III. Physics.
 - (a) "First Book in Physics"—Culler.
- IV. History.
 - (a) "Elementary American History"—Montgomery.
- V. Reading.
 - (a) General literature work given.
 1. Main divisions of written thought.
 2. Work with each sub-division.
 3. Classification of stories.

- (b) "Modern Americans."
- (c) "Stories of Great Artists."
- (d) "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America."

TWELFTH GRADE.

- I. Grammar.
 - (a) "Complete Grammar"—Hoenshel. Pages 132-220.
 - (b) Composition.
 - (c) Current events.
 - (d) Senior essay.
- II. Arithmetic.
 - (a) General review and commercial forms—Milne. (For college candidates substitute Algebra—Wentworth, pages 1-261.)
- III. Applied Psychology.
 - (a) "Personality"—Spillman.
 - (b) Selected lessons from Literature, History and Biography.
- IV. English History.
 - (a) "Public School History of England"—Wrong.
- V. Reading.
 - (a) "Abraham Lincoln"—Baldwin.
 - (b) Further work from among the following:
 - 1. Stories from the Arabian Nights.
 - 2. Tennyson Stories.
 - 3. Modern Europeans.

NOTE—For college candidates substitute the required college reading.

THE CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION

C. E. BURNS, *Valparaiso, Indiana.*

OF interest to all who are engaged in child study or are in any way entrusted with the care and guidance of children is a comparatively new organization known as The Children's Foundation of Valparaiso, Indiana.

This foundation came into existence at Valparaiso, Indiana, late in 1921, when a charter was granted to it by the State of Indiana as a corporation not for profit, and its president and founder, Mr. Lewis E. Myers, made funds available to its trustees for effecting its organization and developing its program of work.

The Children's Foundation is seeking to make available and understandable to the average parent, teacher, social worker and anyone else concerned with the care of children, whatever of vital and fundamental importance in child nature, well being, and education has been or may be discovered by scientific investigators throughout the world. That a wide gap exists between these two general groups we know. We know also that far too little has been accomplished in applying in any general way the results of such research as has already been done.

"The investigator and the practitioner have not been walking side by side; in fact, they have little or no communication with one another. The investigator has been saying: 'It is not my duty to see that the truths I have been establishing are recognized and taken advantage of by parents, teachers, and social workers. I have all I can do to ferret out truths, and I must let somebody else apply them. If no one who is training the young, or looking after their physical development and their health, hears about the facts I am establishing, why, I am blameless in the matter. I cannot be an investigator and a trainer at the same time. It is not my duty even to present my results in a form so that they can be understood by the practitioner. He must grow up to my position if he wishes to understand what I am doing. I cannot do justice to my scientific work if I cannot employ terms and modes of expression which will accurately and adequately convey the truth as I find it, whether or not the practitioner can comprehend these terms and understand the modes.'

"On the other hand, the practitioners, *i. e.*, the parent, the teacher, and the social worker, have been saying: 'We are too busy with practical matters to spend time and energy in trying to understand technical material pertaining to the nature and needs of childhood and youth. We are confronted by actual problems that have to be solved from moment to moment; at least, something has to be done in regard to them, and we cannot take time off to speculate about scientific matters. We must treat children the best we know how until someone shows us, in an intelligible and practical way, that we can employ better methods than we have been employing.'"

It will be gratifying to all to learn that this movement is under way to help give wider application to the findings of the laboratory and the research station.

As a first step in this program of raising the general level of understanding and practice in child culture, the Foundation has prepared a survey, "*The Child: His Nature and His Needs*," in which the contributors undertake to review and interpret present day knowledge pertaining to child nature, well being, and education. The result is the most comprehensive and readable volume of this kind that has yet come from the press.

With Professor M. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin as supervising editor, the work was prepared by a staff of eminent specialists. The volume, which contains considerably over five hundred pages, is beautifully bound in extra cloth, stamped in gold, and profusely illustrated. It contains an extensive bibliography and a comprehensive index, both of which add greatly to its value.

The survey itself is presented in three general divisions: The Present Status of Our Knowledge of Child Nature, The Present Status of Our Knowledge of Child Well Being, and The Present Status of Our Knowledge of Education. It covers the whole period of childhood and youth. Of special interest to our readers are such chapters as Nervous and Mental Hygiene among Children in Present Day Life, by Dr. William A. White; The Prevalence and Treatment of Sense Defects, by C. E. A. Winslow; The Treatment and Prevention of Delinquency, by William Healey; The Care of Intellectually Inferior Children, by Arnold Gesell, and Provisions for Intellectually Superior Children, by Leta S. Hollingworth. But it is difficult to single out special chapters, for the whole volume can be read with great profit.

In connection with its work, The Children's Foundation desires to enlist the good will, cooperation, and active interest of individuals, institutions, and organizations that have directly and indirectly for their objects the well being of childhood and youth, or that have at their command the facilities desirable to be employed for arousing general interest in, and dissemination of, knowledge about the well-being of children and youth.

The Foundation's plan for distributing its first public contribution, "*The Child: His Nature and His Needs*," is quite unique and most generous. To anyone in the United States subscribing one dollar to the Publication Fund of the Foundation the volume is sent, postage paid. This amount is very much less than the actual cost of producing so unusual a volume, and this basis is made possible only because the trustees have funds available for subsidizing the distribution.

PLACEMENT OF ORPHAN CHILDREN

DURING the past five years the placement section of the Division of Visitation of Children, through home visitor, W. R. Blackwelder, has been encouraging thrift. Five years ago there were no savings accounts. No attention was paid to the amount of the earnings of the children under placement. Beginning at that time, Mr. Black-

welder inaugurated a system whereby all of the children made reports to the managing officer of the Soldiers' Orphans' home at Normal, and he, in turn, opened savings accounts for them.

Mr. Blackwelder submitted his report for the six months ending December 31, 1924. The report shows the activities under his direction, as well as the savings. It will be interesting to the readers of *The Quarterly* to show just what has been done in this regard. The report of the placement of dependent children committed to the Soldiers' Orphans' home and associated activities for the period beginning July 1 and ending December 31, 1924, in the main is as follows:

Applications investigated and approved.....	77
Applications investigated and disapproved.....	6
Applications investigated for admission of soldiers' children.....	1
Applications investigated for other institutions.....	4
Applications referred to other institutions.....	5
Applications for charter investigated.....	3
Special investigations, complaints, readjustments, adoptions desired, wages and friendly visits.....	292
Courts visited	27
Court hearings attended.....	7
Institutions visited	23
Advisory conferences	6
Operations; eye tests; hospital care arranged for.....	5
Letters dictated	668
Letters written personally.....	197
Reports of investigation dictated.....	110
Reports of earnings, expenditures and savings dictated.....	97
Wage accounts supervised.....	105
Wage accounts closed.....	6
Placed first time: Boys, 19; girls, 21; total.....	40
Placed first time and returned: Boys, 1; girls, 1; total.....	2
Placed first time and replaced: Boys, 1; girls, 3; total.....	4
Replaced but not returned: Boys, 6; girls, 8; total.....	14
Returned prior to July 1 and replaced: Boys, 5; girls, 2; total.....	7
Previously placed, returned and not replaced: Boys, 4; girls, 10....	14
Legal adoptions: Boys, 5; girls, 7; total.....	12
Committed to Lincoln State School and Colony: Boys, 3; girls, 2; total	5
Committed to St. Charles School for Boys.....	1
Committed to State Training School for Girls.....	1
Formally discharged: Boys, 18; girls, 14; total.....	32
Of above number returned to re-established homes: Boys, 11; girls, 3; total	14
Placed from other institutions.....	2
Attending high school from foster homes: Boys, 7; girls, 12.....	19
Entered nurses' training course.....	1
Unable to locate: Boys.....	6
Under supervision in family homes: Boys, 140; girls, 156; total...	296
Location as to high school attendance is as follows: Braidwood, 1; Bloomington, 1; Farmington, 1; Galesburg, 1; Girard, 1; Joliet, 1; Lincoln, 1; Normal, 2; North Dixon, 1; South Dixon, 1; Petersburg, 1; Saunemin, 1; Riverside, 2; Streator, 1; Virginia, 1; Waggoner, 1; Waukegan, 1; Golden, Colorado, 1.	

EARNINGS, SAVINGS AND INTEREST.

The following shows earnings, amounts saved and accrued interest for the six months ending December 31, 1924, and total savings to date:

Name.	Earned.	Saved.	Interest.	Total Savings.
L. B.	\$ 69.60	\$15.12	\$0.85	\$106.64
F. B. ....	.....	.....	.35	24.06
M. J. B.	70.00	10.50	.26	27.10
A. B. ....	.....	.....	.03	2.09
J. B.	36.00	3.17	....	.....
P. B.	99.00	45.77	1.16	162.86
G. B.	132.85	44.26	1.27	140.71
C. B.	90.00	21.33	.31	54.40
H. B. ....	.....	.....	.02	3.52
E. B.	81.00	22.23	....	22.23
H. C. ....	.....	.....	.13	27.53
A. C.	94.50	49.04	.10	49.14
V. C.	60.00	13.64	....	13.64
B. C.	25.00	10.00	.25	17.57
G. C.	75.50	30.65	1.40	121.84
B. C.	101.25	67.82	.69	138.51
M. C.	84.50	26.79	.20	44.74
F. C.	129.94	58.24	2.59	263.70
L. C. ....	.....	.....	.06	4.26
A. C.	130.00	64.45	5.23	466.08
M. C.	48.25	7.00	.28	27.97
C. C.	37.50	34.30	.83	128.00
H. D.	130.00	67.95	1.75	195.28
L. D.	44.00	14.84	.03	16.95
L. D.	195.00	55.25	1.60	247.40
R. D.	50.00	10.00	....	10.00
R. E.	40.00	15.00	.04	15.04
W. F.	55.00	12.70	....	12.70
G. F.	52.00	12.50	.20	39.42
W. L. F.	60.00	25.00	.15	35.30
W. G.	140.00	34.46	2.41	223.06
L. G.	7.50	2.10	....	2.10
A. F. H.	42.00	18.14	.01	19.15
A. H.	45.00	20.00	....	21.90
M. H.	27.00	11.50	.12	20.62
G. H.	102.39	3.60	1.97	135.24
A. H.	94.75	32.41	....	32.41
H. H.	122.10	84.94	1.86	216.55
L. H.	218.45	24.00	1.86	148.87
W. H.	75.00	23.69	.73	80.64
E. H. ....	.....	.....	.47	31.98
B. H.*	150.00	104.00	3.04	330.04
M. H.	144.00	66.52	.54	112.14
G. H. ....	.....	.....	1.54	105.13
R. J.	81.00	34.15	.24	60.29
M. J.	45.15	.....	.19	13.45
F. J.	270.00	157.80	6.59	771.46
C. J. ....	.....	.....	1.78	120.15
R. J.	45.00	16.84	.18	29.10
V. J.	30.00	5.00	.09	13.16
E. J. ....	.....	.....	.12	10.12
B. K.	84.50	20.00	....	15.00
G. K.	240.00	73.97	3.70	345.74
H. K.	100.00	74.50	....	74.50
L. K.	10.00	3.40	.05	6.58
G. K.	33.00	5.67	.01	5.68
C. K.	182.00	91.63	1.14	176.63
G. K.	95.85	2.00	1.02	85.43

Name.	Earned.	Saved.	Interest.	Total Savings.
T. K. ....	.....	.....	1.07	72.87
F. L.	75.00	30.00	.85	99.28
P. L.	94.50	20.58	3.52	261.46
F. L.	78.00	29.08	.09	37.81
E. L.	38.00	.....	.....	.....
H. M. ....	.....	.....	.34	23.43
L. M.	66.67	39.80	.56	81.92
L. M. ....	.....	.....	1.59	145.00
O. M.	130.00	49.97	4.90	413.91
E. M.	100.00	20.43	.60	69.79
H. M.	25.00	25.00	.05	30.55
E. M.	82.50	44.60	.63	96.13
J. N.	30.00	7.42	.09	15.02
C. P.*	20.00	9.35	....	.....
C. P.*	31.00	6.54	....	.....
H. P.	75.00	32.02	.29	66.44
A. P. ....	.....	.....	.44	30.10
E. O.	70.00	31.94	....	31.94
F. O'N.	24.00	3.34	....	.....
J. R.	65.00	10.00	.14	19.78
H. R.	54.00	2.18	....	2.18
L. R.	135.00	68.06	2.49	235.87
C. R.	75.00	50.00	1.00	51.00
C. D. R.	65.00	25.00	....	25.00
R. S.	75.00	25.29	1.17	120.64
E. S.	140.00	43.41	1.12	129.18
L. M. S.	117.00	50.55	1.80	194.34
E. A. S.	35.00	8.07	.01	9.08
W. R. S.	85.50	47.43	.42	79.44
H. S.	75.00	17.62	....	17.62
B. M. S.	74.50	15.61	.06	15.67
W. A. S.	50.00	.48	.11	11.66
R. S.	212.40	93.71	.44	114.15
A. S.	76.05	2.05	.29	31.65
N. S.	43.50	9.01	.03	13.54
J. S.	86.59	64.76	.85	212.83
L. S. ....	.....	25.00	.18	25.18
L. S.	52.50	42.15	....	10.35
H. S.	66.50	.93	....	.93
G. E. S.	78.00	19.01	....	19.01
H. T. ....	.....	.....	1.77	119.92
G. T.	62.00	13.09	.09	13.09
M. T.	134.00	29.01	.05	29.06
D. V. H. ....	.....	.....	4.99	338.12
L. W. ....	.....	.....	.06	4.09
E. W.	65.40	25.90	.75	78.37
M. W.	42.25	9.22	.20	32.70
M. W.	138.75	33.20	.87	108.89
G. W.	97.00	52.35	.87	101.70
P. W.	143.50	61.60	2.60	287.17
N. W.	110.00	52.61	1.66	168.98
T. W. ....	.....	.....	.32	22.16
M. W.	78.00	15.76	.04	19.89
N. Y.	53.00	23.11	.26	41.34
J. Y. ....	.....	.....	.12	10.12
P. Y.	94.50	21.90	....	21.90
Total	\$7,995.19	\$2,945.99	\$86.36	\$9,826.25

PAID TO DISCHARGED WARDS.

L. M. B.	\$121.12
L. C.	4.26
V. P.	38.70
C. P.	5.54
C. P.	214.66
J. S.	37.89

Total\$422.17

J. S., wage balance due and unpaid, \$154.36.

During the five years ending December 31, 1924, the total amount paid to discharged wards from earnings and accrued interest totalled \$2,899.63. On February 20, the day the accounts for the period ending December 31, 1924, were practically all settled, the total deposits in the savings department of the First National Bank of Normal aggregated \$8,349.72. Accrued interest for the six months aggregated \$86.36.

Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer, Bloomington, senator from the Twenty-sixth district, is at present the only woman senator in Illinois. She is shown in the frontispiece of this number standing in the front row, directly in the center, between her father, Honorable Joseph P. Fifer, a former governor of Illinois, and Honorable Martin B. Bailey, Danville, senator from the Twenty-second district.

At the Protestant Orphans' home in Toronto the children receive monthly allowances so that they may learn to save and spend money wisely. One enterprising Canadian miss lost no time in revealing her financial genius. She rented a lean-to play house to her less frugal playmates for a penny an hour.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

LANDSCAPING OUR INSTITUTION GROUNDS

JOHN TIPLADY, *State Landscape Designer, Division of Architecture and Engineering, Department of Public Works and Buildings.*

SINCE the advent of our present administration the Department of Public Welfare has adopted what is known as the Illinois standard when referring to the general appearance of institution grounds, and by this term it is understood that the Illinois standard supercedes that of any other state in the Union. The term landscaping has reference to laying out the grounds, arrangement of drives, walks, trees, bushes and flower beds in such a manner as to eventually produce the most pleasing effect, so far as circumstances will permit. Space here will not allow a thorough discussion of this interesting phase of gardening; therefore, we shall dwell briefly on the fundamental principles only.

In a general way landscaping may be compared to a picture on the wall, with the house or building as the central figure, the lawn as the background and the shrubbery borders as the frame. Therefore, it is considered good taste to have the lawn area in a broad expanse, rather than congested or cluttered with a promiscuous planting of shrubs or flower beds. Matters of major importance are the selection of planting material for the various climates and soils of the state.

While Kentucky blue grass is accepted as the base of our lawn grass mixtures, it will not thrive on gravelly soils as well as some of the fescues, nor on wet ground as satisfactorily as red top. Neither of the above mentioned kinds thrive in shade as well as the wood meadow (*poa nemoralis*). The same rule applies to the selection of suitable kinds of trees, shrubs, flowers, and vines.

TREES.

Sweet and Black Gum, Summer Cypress, Castanea, Persimmon, and Pecan thrive south of Springfield, but not in Cook county. *Paulownia imperialis*, with its attractive pale-violet Gloxinia like flowers, which appear before the leaves, grows to the height of fifty feet in Union county. It is never seen in the vicinity of Chicago. *Magnolias grandiflora* is in evidence at Anna, but impossible at Chicago.

SHRUBS.

Cornus Florida, the southern dogwood; *hintera Aestivalis*, or spice bush, and other interesting subjects are indigenous to the southern part of our state, but are a dismal failure in the north. However, do not infer that the northern part of our wonderful state is a barren waste. Lilacs, bush honeysuckle, bridalwreath, mock orange, snowberry forsythia, all in extended varieties, and an army of other interesting hardy flowering shrubs, trees, vines and flowers are "at home" in the north. The passion flower and some of the finer kinds of climbing honeysuckles succeed in the south, but are only a mediocre quantity in the north. Therefore, care must be exercised in selection, not alone from a standpoint of hardiness, but longevity, individual beauty, the ability to withstand rough weather and other qualifications.

The writer has been accused of having as much use for a box elder as the devil has for holy water, and is willing to stand accused. Shade is essential, but only enough to meet the requirements. Trees for this purpose should be clumped in a natural way, rather than any attempt at formality or straight lines, except as borders to walks and avenues. Suitable shrubs in proper arrangement as to size and color are always effective, and the shrubbery borders in general should be used in bringing out color effects, so admired from early summer to fall, when the symphony of autumn colored leaves gives way to attractive colored stems. This color effect may be developed by use of the various annuals, bi-annuals, and perennials arranged in such a way as to produce harmony, rather than discord or clashing color effects. Red, blue, and pink should never be in combination, but may be softened by the introduction of white and yellow.

Pergolas, summer houses, sunken gardens, rockeries, and pools are always attractive when properly executed. A good turf, however, is the foundation of the entire scheme, and all possible effort should be exercised in producing a beautiful lawn.

Vistas leading to pleasant views in the distance should be developed and maintained, while unsightly objects should be screened by suitable plantings. Color effects should be seriously considered at all times and in all situations. Shady places may be treated by suitable ground cover plants such as pachysandra, nepeta, grape, woodbine, violets, ferns, and a host of other native herbaceous perennials more or less known to the flower loving public. If for any reason a tree must be removed, grub it out. Too often we see them sawed off a few feet from the ground and a soap box tacked on to the stump for nasturtiums. Never set up a row of painted sewer tile or an old discarded iron boiler to be filled later on with geraniums or anything else for that matter. This old-fashioned idea of embellishment has gone out of style if, indeed, it ever was correct, and more pleasing methods have been adopted. To encourage birds which are always welcome, shrubs that carry fruit after flowering should be encouraged and nut-bearing trees will always be appreciated by the patients and the squirrels. Last, but not least, by all means, a suitable entrance should be constructed. Whether it be of native stone, iron, or brick, it should be in harmony with the surroundings, and built in such a way as to accept of being further beautified by the addition of suitable plantings.

The above is but an introduction of this interesting branch of gardening and further details as to maintenance of trees, shrubs, flowers and lawns, together with the best method of propagation, and care will be discussed in a future issue.

REPORT OF DENTIST FOR ST. CHARLES SCHOOL

Dentistry is an important feature in the state institutions. In the St. Charles School for Boys an examination is made of the teeth of each one admitted. Charts are made denoting defective teeth. After a boy has been placed in his cottage and has started his school work he is called in by the dentist who then refers to the chart for the particular boy. He continues to visit the dentist's office until all necessary dental work is completed. The chart is then filed away for future reference.

Doctor F. R. Merz is the dentist at the St. Charles School. On February 16, 1925 he had been in the institution as a dental surgeon for two years and eight months. During that period he has had only 14 boys with perfect teeth and his record shows that nine out of ten boys had never visited a dental office prior to their coming to the institution. During the period he has been in the St. Charles School he has completed all the dental work necessary for 658 boys. During the past year his report shows:

Examinations.	1—8 tooth bridge.
Amalgam fillings.	1—6 tooth bridge.
Cement fillings.	1—4 tooth bridge.
Treatments.	2—3 tooth bridge.
Extractions.	1—2 tooth bridge.
Root canals filled.	5 gold crowns.
Cleanings.	14 porcelain crowns.
Synthetic fillings.	Repaired two bridges.
Abscess treated.	Put on four facings.
1—9 tooth upper plate.	

Committee From the Senate Make Inspection Tour of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal and the New Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet.

THE members of the senate of the fifty-fourth general assembly visited the Soldiers' Orphans' home at Normal on Thursday, March 12, 1925. The senate had decided to visit in a body the Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet and inspect the new prison on March 13, 1925, and then proposed that they take in the Orphans' home on their way to Joliet. A special car was provided by the Chicago and Alton railroad. They left Springfield at eleven thirty-eight, arriving at Bloomington at one o'clock. The people of Normal and Bloomington provided cars for the entire party. They were taken at once to the Orphans' home where a dinner was served upon their arrival.

The Orphans' Home band in full uniform received the visiting senators and furnished music during the dinner hour. Following the

dinner, addresses were made by former Governor Joseph W. Fifer, Senators Bohrer, Barr, Dailey and the managing officer Ralph Spafford, after which an inspection was made of the Orphans' home, the senators visiting the cottages, school buildings, the nursery and inspecting other activities of the home. The cars then carried the visitors to the State Normal university, where they were taken in charge by President David Felmly and where they remained about an hour, returning to their special car about four o'clock.

Before leaving the Orphans' home the party posed for a photograph on the front steps of the administration building. A copy of the photograph forms the frontispiece of this issue of the Quarterly. Arriving at Joliet the train stopped at the old prison where the senators were received by Warden Whitman and his officials and conducted to the prison. A supper was awaiting them. They were then taken in cars to the home of Senator Richard J. Barr where they were entertained during the evening by moving pictures. A buffet luncheon was served at ten o'clock. At nine o'clock the following morning they assembled at the old prison where cars were furnished and they were taken to the new prison. Here they were divided into parties and placed in the hands of ushers who took them through the entire prison explaining the different features. The inspection lasted until noon, at which time a dinner was served in the baking department of the new dining hall. Following the dinner, Hon. Richard J. Barr, presiding as toastmaster, introduced Warden John L. Whitman, who gave a detailed statement of the methods employed in managing the prison, at the close of which he explained the necessities for the appropriations asked.

Doctor Herman M. Adler, criminologist, responded to the call on the part of toastmaster Barr with a comprehensive talk on the various matters of cooperation between the division of criminology, prisons, and pardons and paroles.

This closed the inspection tour for that week.

CALIFORNIA'S DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

The State of California has a Department of Institutions of which W. D. Wagner is the director. The department consists of fourteen divisions, including the state's prisons, hospitals for the insane, the Home for the Adult Blind and schools for the delinquent girls and boys, together with veterans' homes and the Pacific colony. The last of these, the Pacific colony was not opened at the time of the issuing of the Bulletin from which these figures were taken. The total population of the department of institutions on January 2, 1925 was 19,300. The state hospitals are six in number and have a population of 11,842, of which 6,738 are men and 5,104 are women. The total population of the two state prisons is 4,507, of which number 4,456 are men and fifty-one women. The women are confined in the San Quentin State prison. The Folsom State prison has a population of 1,423. The San Quentin State prison has a population of 3,084.

TO BEAUTIFY THE CEMETERY

VINCENT Morawetz, one of the veterans of the Civil war, at the Soldiers' home at Quincy, has made another gift to that institution. This time it is in the sum of \$1,100. It is to be used mainly in the institution cemetery. It will be recalled that Mr. Morawetz has made two previous gifts to the home. One in 1919 of the sum of \$400 in liberty bonds. This gift was without any conditions and was to be used as the managing officer saw fit. The second in 1923 for \$500 was known as the "Flower Fund." The money was to be used in the purchase of flower seeds, bulbs, plants and shrubs for the further beautifying of the home grounds. In the third gift which was made February 6, 1925, the conditions are specified in the following letter to John W. Reig, managing officer of the institution:

"It is my desire to donate to the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' home the sum of \$1,100, which I have now on deposit in the bank of said home, the said sum to be used in a similar manner as my previous donation, known as the Vincent Morawitz Flower fund. It is my desire that the \$1,100, donated at this time, be set aside in a special fund to be made immediately available for use for the purchase of flower seeds, bulbs, plants, shrubs and ornamental trees, to be used in the further beautifying of the home grounds and the cemetery thereof. It is my request that the major portion of money expended for this purpose be used in the beautifying of the home cemetery.

"In order that this fund may be judiciously expended for the purpose named, I direct that not to exceed \$150 be expended in each calendar year, the said amount or as much thereof as may be needed to be expended by and under the direction of the managing officer of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' home.

"In making this donation at this time, I desire in this way to show my appreciation of the kindly care that has been bestowed upon me by the State of Illinois. Flowers and nature's beautiful shrubs and trees are the gifts of God. I appreciate the beauties of nature as exemplified in this home, and any addition which may be made thereto will be ample reward to me for any aid which I have been pleased to give for this purpose."

ERADICATING VERMIN AT THE KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL

W. A. STOKER, M. D., *Managing Officer.*

FOR the past five months we have been fighting the different kinds of vermin at this institution with very gratifying results. Extermination up to this time had been carried on by the various departments. These nuisances find ideal places to breed in a state institution.

The first thing we did in our fight on vermin was to assign one of our employes to the position of exterminator. He was given the assistance of two reliable patients. The exterminator and the chief nurse made up a sort of schedule, in order that the work might be carried on more systematically. They worked in conjunction and with the cooperation of the other departments of the institution.

THE METHOD EMPLOYED

We first concentrated our efforts upon the beds. We had been cleaning beds each week with gasoline in a hand spray. Upon investigation we found that we were not getting the desired results. Besides not accomplishing our purpose, there is always the risk of fire when using gasoline. By the new method, the beds were taken apart and the casters removed. The iron frames which are hollow were taken to a live steam jet and the steam was thoroughly injected into the hollow frames. When it was necessary the beds were painted. The mattresses and springs were treated with a solution of kerosene and dichloricide applied by means of a tank about the size of a fire extinguisher and equipped with an air pump, thus forcing the fluid out under pressure in a very fine spray.

At this point I might say that we experimented with insecticides before we found that a ten percent solution of kerosene and dichloricide was the best. We purchased a barrel of commercial insecticide but it was too expensive. Next we used a twenty percent solution of carbolic acid which was effective but had three disadvantages. First it crystalized on the beds; secondly, when used with an air forced spray it got into the eyes and on the hands of the exterminator; and thirdly, it was poisonous. Dichloricide and kerosene is very effective, non-inflammable, non-poisonous and comparatively cheap. There is a gas given off which is as deadly to the vermin as the solution, and when used in an air forced spray is very penetrating. As soon as the insects are treated with this solution they curl up and die and it also destroys the eggs. At first we were perhaps a little extravagant with the solution, but we find that we can now clean one hundred beds with two and a half gallons of fluid and that two minutes to each bed is enough time to allow after the first cleaning. Fifty gallons of kerosene and forty pounds of dichloricide make a ten percent solution and cost us \$18.75.

COCK-ROACHES AS WELL AS BED-BUGS

To exterminate cock-roaches we use the same solution as we do for bed-bugs with as good results. The habits of the roach make it necessary to fight them at night. They are mostly in our kitchens and vegetable rooms and it is, therefore, more convenient to use the solution at that time. In destroying cock-roaches the important thing is to get the insecticide into all cracks and crevices. Do not neglect to spray around all the door and window casings, baseboards, fuse boxes and all similar places.

Rats are always numerous about an institution because of the heated tunnels and large quantities of foodstuffs and grain. We are killing rats in several ways. A cheap grade of fish and cheese is ground up and mixed with Stearns Electric paste. This is spread on bacon rinds nailed to boards and put in the tunnels where patients do not frequent. The boards are counted when placed late in the evening and again when taken up early in the morning so that the element of danger from patients getting hold of it is very small. Around the buildings and walks where the rats are solonized we are running them out with a fire hose and killing them with clubs. The patients enjoy this immensely because of the elements of sport.

At the barns, deer parks, and in cases where the rats get into the wards we have been most successful with traps made of wire mesh by one of our employees. Trash boxes have been put upon legs so that rats cannot congregate under them. In fact, we have tried to remove all places not indispensable where rats can breed. Our electrician reports that he is not having one-third of the repair on cables in the tunnels since the employment of the exterminator. This in itself, by reducing the hazard of fire, has more than paid us for our efforts or any added expense.

In conclusion, I would say that to exterminate vermin of any kind from a state institution, one point must be vigorously enforced, namely, eternal vigilance, which is the price of immunity.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

THE Board of Directors of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene at their eighth annual meeting held recently in New York City, added the following new directors to their membership:

Dr. George L. Wallace, Superintendent, State Training School for the Feeble-minded, Wrentham, Mass.

Dr. Austen Fox Riggs of Stockbridge, Mass.

Dr. Augustus S. Knight of Gladstone, N. J., Medical Director, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

Dr. J. M. Murdoch, Superintendent, State Training School for the Feeble-minded, Polk, Penn.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President, Stanford University, California.

Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Dr. James R. Angell, President, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Charles S. Little, Superintendent, Letchworth Village for the Feeble-minded, Thiells, New York.

Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
 Dr. William A. Neilson, President, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
 Mr. Harry P. Robbins of New York, N. Y.

President Angell of Yale university was also elected a Vice President of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and Dr. Frankwood E. Williams was reappointed medical director.

The following physicians and laymen were elected members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year:

Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, Director, Butler Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Providence, R. I., Chairman.

Professor Stephen P. Duggan, Director, Institute of International Education, New York City.

Mr. Matthew C. Fleming of New York, N. Y.

Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Chairman, State Hospital Commission, Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Harry P. Robbins, of New York, N. Y.

Dr. George L. Wallace, of Wrentham, Mass.

Dr. William A. White, Superintendent, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Dean, Indiana University Medical School, Indianapolis, Ind. (Ex-officio.)

A bill has been presented to the general assembly of the State of New York authorizing county boards of supervisors to provide expenses for public health nurses. The bill also provides for the appointment of an advisory committee to assist in the organization and direction of the work of public health nurses. Should a bill now pending before the general assembly of the State of New York become a law, the Domestic Relations law will be amended declaring every child to be the legitimate child of both its natural parents and making such child the heir of the father as well as the mother. It will also provide the judicial procedure for establishing paternity. Another amendment has been introduced to the General Construction law by providing that the words "bastard" and "illegitimate child" shall not be used in any local law, ordinance or resolution, or in any public or judicial proceeding, or in any public document. It substitutes for the above terms the words, "child born out of wedlock."

In cooperation with the Department of Public Health, the Department of Public Welfare has been using with considerable success the Dick tests for scarlet fever. The American Journal of Public Health in its current number publishes an article by Doctor Abraham Zingher, in which he gives results of the Dick tests for scarlet fever in 7,700 cases in the State of New York. In this article he concludes:

"Active immunization with a scarlet fever toxin is a safe procedure and is not to any extent associated with the development of constitutional symptoms, if the dose of toxin is gradually increased."

The third biennial appropriation for the state of Texas is an elaborate publication. The total taxable valuation for the year 1924 is estimated at \$3,500,000,000. The total amount of tax it is possible to raise during the biennium on the basis of the thirty-five cent limit is \$40,644,040. The total amount requested for the entire budget for the biennium was \$42,906,235. The total amount eliminated was

\$10,230,679. The balance for the biennium net to general revenue is \$31,399,334.

The twelve institutions of the state of Oregon have a total acreage of 3,957 acres which are operated in connection with the institutions.

OREGON'S STATE INSTITUTIONS

The sixth biennial report of the Oregon State Board of Control for the period ending September 30, 1924 has been received. The state of Oregon has under its control ten state institutions: The State hospital, the State Institution for Feebleminded, the State Training school, the State Tuberculosis hospital, the School for the Blind, the School for the Deaf, and the Industrial School for Girls, are all located at Salem. The Eastern Oregon State hospital is located at Pendleton, the Soldiers' home at Roseburg and the Oregon Employment Institution for the Blind at Portland. The penitentiary is also located at Salem, but is under the direction of the Oregon State Board of Control, but under the direct supervision of the governor. There are eleven institutions that receive state aid over which the Board of Control has visitorial powers only.

The ten institutions had an average daily population during the biennium of 4,312. The total number cared for was 8,147.

The per capita cost of maintenance for the two state hospitals was \$201.84 per patient per year. The per capita cost of the penitentiary was \$397.68 per inmate per year.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

DR. I. D. RAWLINGS, *Director*

This section is devoted to the wider dissemination of the news of the activities of the State Department of Public Health, touching upon problems relating to the causes of dependency, delinquency, and other social and welfare topics.

SMALLPOX MORE PREVALENT THIS YEAR

Smallpox incidence reported in February stood at 315 cases against forty-six for the corresponding month in 1924. So far this year 525 cases have been reported against eighty-three for the like period of a year ago. The most persistent and aggravating foci are in St. Clair and Madison counties, each of which reported more than 100 cases, the outbreaks being confined largely to East St. Louis and Alton. Vaccination has been rather general in both places. Danger to St. Louis prompted the health officer of that city to say "When a patient developed smallpox I would give him every attention, see that he is entirely cured and after he was cured give him six months in jail, where he belongs." A half score of cases among students at Northwestern university caused the authorities of that institution to issue a general vaccination order affecting the student body.

Health Promotion week in Illinois is April 26—May 2, according to a proclamation issued on February 24 by Governor Small. This choice of dates permits the state, in common with other sections of the country, to celebrate May day as Child Health day. The April edition of *Illinois Health News* will be devoted to a program and suggestions for observing Health Promotion week. The State Department of Public Health is prepared to furnish literature, motion picture films and posters and to render other assistance to local communities that desire to take advantage of such services.

The analysis of samples of water in the state public health laboratory has increased by fifty-six percent since 1921. For 1921 a total of 2,476 samples were analyzed; for 1924 the number was 3,862. This indicates a wholesome and growing concern relating to safe water supplies and scientific methods of judging the sanitary quality.

Early in January almost the entire population of Greenville in Bond county were infected with dysentery. An epidemiological investigation by a sanitary engineer from the state health department showed that contamination of the public water supply caused the epidemic.

The pollution of the water resulted from faulty construction of the water supply system. Instead of iron mains, tile was used for carrying the water from four supply wells to the reservoir. This tile main crossed a sewer main and at the point of crossing, absorbed sewage that leaked from the sewer main. The entire city water supply was polluted and practically all users came down with dysentery.

Twelve cases of typhoid fever and two deaths recently resulted from the pollution of a factory drinking water supply in Sterling. Contamination resulted from a cross-connection between the public and a private water supply. The private supply was used for toilets and boilers and was separated from the public supply, which was used for drinking purposes, by a check and globe valves. These sprang a leak and due to greater pressure the contaminated private supply, raw water from the Rock river, forced its way into the pipes that supplied drinking water to the factory employees. The situation cleared up promptly when the dual supplies were totally divorced, as recommended by state sanitary engineers.

An unusual rise in typhoid fever incidence during the last few weeks of 1924 led to searching epidemiological investigations into the cause. Evidence collected by a number of independent workers pointed toward the raw oysters as the carrying agent. When other methods of controlling the situation failed and because it was deemed advisable in the interest of the public health, the state director of public health issued an order, effective January 15, prohibiting the sale of oysters in Illinois for *raw* consumption. Oysters for cooking were in no wise affected by the order. Subsequent investigations by the United States Public Health service pointed toward a particular oyster supply as the source of danger. Coupled with this was the acceptance by the oyster industry of a control plan, suggested by the Illinois health authorities, whereby sanitary safeguards will govern the production and sale of oysters in the future. These conditions, together with a clearing up of the typhoid fever incidence, resulted in the revocation of the order regulating the sale of oysters in Illinois.

One of the sanitary engineers employed by the state health department now devotes his entire time to the subject of milk. He understands sanitation of production and distribution as well as technical laboratory procedures. Most of his time is spent in the field. Investigations in one town disclosed the use of faulty laboratory methods that made pasteurized milk show up much worse than the raw supplies. In another place the dairy that pasteurized kept such an insanitary plant that the pasteurized product was rated as actually secondary to the raw supplies on the local market.

The health and water departments of the city of Rockford with the full support of the mayor and council have completed the elimination of all cross-connections between the safe public and polluted private water supply systems. No cross-connections are left in the city. Previous to this work which was undertaken by the Rockford health department in accordance with suggestions from state sanitary engineers the Rockford public water supply was subject to possible contamination and did not receive the full certification of the state authorities. The studies relative to the cross-connections and the work necessary to their elimination have been very thoroughly and effectively done by the city health and water departments. Full approval of the Rockford water supply has been granted by the State Department of Public Health.

WATER-SOFTENER PLANT FOR SPRINGFIELD

The city of Springfield has awarded a contract for a water-treatment plant which will remove the iron from and soften the present well-water supply and make it possible to clarify Sangamon river water, if that source is used at any time. The Springfield plant will have a capacity of twelve million gallons and though not the largest in the state will be the most complete. It will involve features such as mechanical clarifiers and carbonization chambers which have not as yet been installed elsewhere in Illinois. The improvement will also include a storage basin for purified water, equivalent in capacity to the treatment plant, thus insuring the pumpage of pure water into the mains even during periods of abnormal or emergency consumption demands.

April 5-11 has been set aside as National Negro Health week. Organizations represented in the movement include a long list of national health and welfare agencies and many negro organizations in other lines of endeavor. A program for the occasion has been worked out by Doctor Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Detailed information on the subject may be secured from that source.

Preventive medicine dominated the general program of the Illinois State Academy of Science which met in annual session at Springfield on February 21 and 22. Three addresses on this subject were given. Among other interesting medical features was the exhibition of 1,000 x-ray photographs. They were displayed by Doctor Walter G. Bain and Doctor Fred S. O'Hara, pathologists at St. Johns' and Springfield hospitals, respectively.

DISASTROUS TORNADO HITS SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

One of the biggest emergency public health problems that state authorities have ever been called upon to face was created in southern Illinois on the afternoon of March 18 when a tornado swept everything before it, leaving death and destruction in its wake. In addition to the medical and sanitary forces of the national guard, the state department of public health immediately concentrated ninety percent of its field forces in the affected area. Within twelve hours after the news of the disaster reached Springfield the health department had a limited staff of physicians, sanitary engineers, nurses and quarantine officers on the grounds. Within thirty-six hours after the first news, the equivalent of a complete health department, equipped with laboratory facilities and supplies with biological products, had been organized and began to function in the stricken area. The total demoralization of water supply and waste disposal systems, the destruction of property that has resulted in wide-spread exposures to weather conditions, the disruption of ordinary means for controlling communicable diseases, and the injuries caused by the fury of the storm have created a public health problem of the first magnitude. It is expected that the situation will require extensive activities by the state health department's staff for weeks and perhaps months. The public health forces from the department are completely organized under the supervision of Dr. Thomas H. Leonard, assistant director, with instructions to remain on duty as long as the situation demands. Dr. Isaac D. Rawlings, state health director, reports that the public health work was well in hand on the second day after the catastrophe and that it has progressed satisfactorily under the circumstances.

Provisional statistics from the state department of public health indicate a phenomenal decline in diphtheria mortality for 1924. A total of 470 deaths were reported from this cause in the entire state. For 1923 the number was 801. The 1924 diphtheria mortality rate per 100,000 population was 6.8. Never before has it been less than 11.8. Typhoid fever mortality also fell abruptly. The number of deaths from this cause last year was 239 against 319 for 1923 and 282 for 1922, the lowest records in previous years. Measles mortality fell from 561 in 1923 to 225 in 1924. Deaths from scarlet fever dropped from 225 to 206. Mortality from all forms of tuberculosis rose from 5,557 to 5,581, but the rate per 100,000 population dropped slightly from 81.9 to 81.2. Deaths from smallpox rose from two to sixteen.

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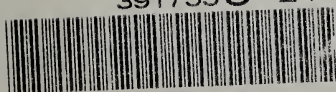
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